THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] SATURDAY, 1 APRIL, 1837. [NO. 9382.

FOR LONDON —The "*John Denniston*" A. I. of 450 tons, *Thos. Mackie*, Commander.—For freight or passage apply to

W. S. GREY.

Rampart Row. 1st April, 1837.

FOR LONDON CALLING AT TELLICHERRY ONLY.—The *Cambridge*, 802 Tons, *J. A. Douglas*, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers and carries a surgeon, will sail early in April.—Apply at the Office of *Messrs. Dirom Carter and Co.* where plans of the cabins may be had.—Bombay 1st April 1837.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.—The fine fast sailing newly coppered Ship SEVERN, Captain *H. Wake*, of 600 tons, register; has excellent accommodation for passengers, and a surgeon attached. A great portion of her cargo being engaged, will sail early next month. For freight, or passage, apply to *Messrs D. and M. Pestonjee*, or to the Commander at their office.—Bombay, 1st April, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The EUCLES, Captain *Smith*; For passage, apply to the aptain, at *Messrs. W. Nicol and Co's.* Rampart-row, 1st April 1837.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall street*. Parties arriving in England, will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India Passage Agent*, *No* .11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

IN THE PRESS.—Under the auspices of the Government of India, and of the *Asiatic Society of Calcutta*, the Arabian Nights' Entertainments (the 1,001 Nights, complete) in the original Arabic. Now, *for the first time*, published under the direction of W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Esq. V. P. A.S. in four volumes, royal 8vo. boards. Subscription price Co.'s Rs 48.

N. B.—The subscription will be closed six months from this date. Subscriptions to be sent direct to Calcutta—Copies deliverable by *Messrs. Frith and Co.* Bombay. *W. Thacker and Co* Calcutta.—Bombay, 1st April 1837.

BILLS ON LONDON.—Bills drawn by the Commercial Bank of Liverpool on Messrs. Williams, Deacon, Labouchere, Thornton and Co., Bankers, London, at 60 days sight, in sets of £500 each, and endorsed by Messrs. SKINNER and Co., on sale at their Office, at the Exchange of (2 | 1 per rupee).

Remittances from parties at outstations on the Civil or Military Pay Offices of Bombay will be received in payment.—Bombay, 25th February, 1837.

BILLS on Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. and Co. London, in convenient sets, at 2s|1d. 30 days' sight, may be had of

McGREGOR BROWNRIGG, AND Co.

Bombay, 1st April, 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this office until Monday, the 10th proximo, for the supply to the Mint, during the ensuing year of the articles enumerated below, for each of which separate tenders must be made.—

Miscellaneous Articles
Iron, Steel, Files &c.,

The Tendres must specify the rates in Rupees, annas, and pies, at which each article will be supplied, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

The tendesr will be opened at noon of the 10th proximo in presence of the parties, and the person whose tender is accepted, must deposit the sum of Rupees (200) Two hundred to be forfeited in the event of evasion, or delay in entering into the necessary recognizance.

F. McGILLIVRAY.—*Mint Engineer. Bombay, Mint Engr. Office, 29th March*, 1837..

THE SIXTIETH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.—A few tickets in the First Class of the above Lottery, to be had at 35 Rupees each, with *Framjee Nowrozjee*, opposite to the General Post Office.—Bombay, 31st March, 1837.

TERMS, CASH.

MR. BOSWELL'S SCHOOL.

AT the Examination of this School on the 20th March there were present,

Messrs. Blowers, L. A. Collett and Sons, Mainwaring and pupils, Cassidy, Payne and pupils, Ingle, Spencer, Cuthbert, Hutchinson, Lamas, Craig, Church, Dr. Smyttan, Col. Sheriff, Rev. Messrs Jeffreys, Stevenson, Allen, Fletcher, Ward, Nesbit, Dorabjee Burjorjee Nowrojee Dorabjee, and a few ladies.

The Rev. H. Jeffreys A. M. in the Chair,

MR. A. B. BOSWELL.

DEAR SIR.—Having in compliance with your invitation attended the examination of your school on the 20th Instant, we have much pleasure in testifying the gratification derived from witnessing the progress of the Boys, particularly in the following departments.

They appeared to us to be well instructed: more especially in English Grammar, and the rules of Composition and Delivery. Their Letters and Themes were very creditable to them, and quite equal to all that could reasonably be expected from boys of their age. They read well, and shewed a competent knowledge of History, Chronology, and Geography. Their writing and cyphering books evince that they write well, and have made a very fair progress in Arithmetic. Above all, we were much pleased to observe that they were *well* grounded in Christian doctrine.

One short morning could not possibly afford space to examine upon all the subjects specified in the prospectus, or to go through so wide a field. If there had been full time to examine in the remaining departments, we have no doubt, from the general state of the school, but that the boys would have given evidence that they are in the way of attaining as much knowledge in these, as can reasonably be expected, or even considered desirable and profitable.—We regret that our time and engagements did not permit us to remain long enough to see the experiments in Natural Philosophy, but the few we did witness appeared calculated to interest and instruct the Children in that branch of knowledge.—Wishing your institution that encouragement it deserves,

We remain
Dear Sir
Your's truly,
Henry Jeffreys, A. M. Chairman.
W. K. Fletcher, A. M.
R. Ward, A. M.
Robert Nesbit, Scot: Missy.
D. O. Allen, Amer: Missy.
J. Stevenson, D. D.

Bombay, 29th March, 1837.

TO MR. A. B. BOSWELL.

DEAR SIR,—We have much pleasure, in compliance with the Commands of some of the Gentlemen who attended the examination of your School this day, to send per bearer the accompanying Books to be distributed as stated in the annexed list "as an expression of the high sense" they "entertain of the improvement made by your pupils in their studies, and the creditable examination they have passed." They are sensible, that there are many other boys as deserving, but they have selected only such as they had an opportunity of judging at the moment: they however hope that the others will not be overlooked in the general distribution of prizes.

We remain
Dear Sir
Your's Obediently.
A. B. COLLETT, AND Co.
Booksellers.

20th March, 1837.

For A. Maston.—Mitchell's Portable Encyclopediæ of Arts and Sciences.
" H. Mahar —The New London Universal Gazetteer.
" J. Rankin.—Renwicks' Mechanics.
" H. Jackson.—Mackintosh's England,
" H. Moore.—La Martine's Pilgrimage to the Holy land in 1832 | 33.
" J. Beyts.—Joanna Baillie's Poetical Works.
" W. McDonald.—Goldsmith's Miscellaneous do.
" W. Henderson.—Gillies' Greece.
" H. Briggs.—Pinnock's History of England.
" C. Seitz.—Southey's Naval History.
" J. Donnelly.—Young man's Sunday Book.
" R. Collett.—Parley's Animals.

DEFENCE OF OUT-POSTS.—*In the Press*, and will be ready for delivery in a few days, a re-print, on Europe paper, of A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON STRENGTHENING AND DEFENDING OUT-POSTS, VILLAGES, HOUSES, BRIDGES, &c. IN REFERENCE TO THE DUTIES OF OFFICERS IN COMMAND OF PIQUETS, AS LAID DOWN IN THE FIELD EXERCISE and EVOLUTIONS OF THE ARMY; with a Table of Contents. By *Captain J. Jebb*, of the Corps of Royal Engineers, Adjutant of the Royal Engineer Establishment at Chatham. The work will consist of about 60 pages royal octavo, illustrated with 16 lithographed descriptive Plates, and contains a variety of useful information on the subjects treated of. Price, bound in cloth, Rupees Two. Orders for the above, post paid, will be received by F. McALLISTER, Adjutant General's Office, Bombay. Outstation Subscribers will be pleased to give directions for the dispatch of their copies, as well as a reference for payment.—Bombay, 1st April, 1837.

CURSETJEE BURJORJEE.—Has just received and exposed for sale at his rooms, 13 Hummums Street, opposite to *Yates and Co.'s*, a variety of vocal and instrumental music, Guitars with patent screw heads, Carriage and Buggy harnesses, Hunting and Side Saddles. Rich gilded and varnished table covers, dish and plate mats; Black and Green oil cloth, Coloured oil cloth for covering Pianos, and also for floors Mahogany and Rosewood dressing glasses of the richest plate glass, gold and silver watches,—Brorze ink stands camel hair pencils;—Belsham's George 3d.—Beauties of Bacon &c. &c. and many other articles, too numerous for the limits of an advertisement.—Bombay, 18th March, 1837.

TO be sold, on Thursday next, 6th April 1837, by *Messrs. Frith and Co.* at the Apollo Bunder at four o'clock P. M. A Schooner in excellent order and with very superior accommodation.

Extreme length..... 32 feet.
Braadth of Beam.... 8 feet 6 inches.

Has lately undergone a thorough repair, has been newly coppered, has every convenience and is well worthy of attention—may be seen off the Apollo Bunder.

BILLS ON ENGLAND.—The Quarter Master of H. M. 17th Regiment, will receive sealed tenders, post paid, for Bills at thirty days sight, on Messrs. *Cox and Co.*, Army Agents, Craigs Court, Chairing Cross, London, to the amount of two hundred and fifty pounds.

The tenders to be for even sums of not less than £50 each, and to be delivered at Poona on or before the 10th day of April next.—Poona, 28th March, 1837.

A CARD.—*Ruttonjee Homajee's Sons*, No. 9 Forbes street, beg to inform their customers and public, that they have just received by the latest arrivals from London bronzed Argaund hanging moon lamps, with plain and painted shades richly engraved with under dishes of neatest pattern, Bronzed 4 light lustre, 2 light table Lamps, brackets ditto, weight balls and chains, Gentlemen's narrow and broad brim beaver Hats, Military and Husar Bridles o new regulation New regulation silk saipes and Sword belts, Europe port wine from well known respectable houses, both in quart, bottles and pints, Schedam Geneva, Military stocks and variety of shop articles,—Bombay 31st March, 1837.

CLARETS of 1828, from *Mr. P. A. Boucasse* l'ain'é of Bordeaux:

LABORIE' Cos.	dozen Pints	9
	and do Quarts	15
Chateau Guyonnet	do. do	10

Apply to the undersigned, who begs to acquaint the public, that he has made arrangements for the supply here of FRENCH GOODS (specially Liquids) of every description; and that he will be happy to undertake on very reasonable conditions, the commissions and commands of persons who may make use of his services and to assure the parties that they will receive every satisfaction on the delivery of the goods, which will be procured direct from the place of which they are the produce or manufacture.

A. WILLAUME.

Mily. Square.

FOR SALE. at the Godowns of *Messrs. Skinner &co.*

Good pale Sherry in Cases of 3 dozens..	@ Rs 14 ℔	doz.
Superior orange brown, do.. do.....	@ " 18	ditto.
Fine orange brown and pale Gold..do.	@ " 22	ditto.
Fine pale Sherry in wood	@ Rs 450 ℔	Butt and 225 ℔ Hhd.
Red & White Hermitage of the vintage of 1822, 25 & 27.....	@ 20 Rs	℔ doz.
White St. Pe'ray of the vintage of 1825.	@ 25 do.	do.
Port Wine.....	@ 18 do.	do.

Dady's Building, 1st April, 1837.

FOR SALE.—Those capital premises, situated between Marine and Police office Streets, within the fort, commonly known by the name of *Henshawe's Warehouses*.—For particulars apply to *Messrs. Forbes and Co.*—Bombay, 1st April, 1837.

FOR SALE.—A Persian Horse with a second hand Phaeton, complete, with spare wheel's and harness, apply to Mr. *Vincent de Cout*, at Bayculiah next to the late *Byramjee Cowasjee's* stable, 31st March, 1837.

FOR SALE.—A small batch of Champagne just received, apply at the godowns of

W. S. GREY.

Rampart Row, 1st, April, 1837.

ON SALE.—At the godowns of Messrs, FORBES and Co., the following Wines, viz.

Madeira from Messrs. Murdoch, Shortridge, and Co. at Rs. 500 per pipe.

Sherry, from Messrs. Ruskin, Telford, and Domecy, at Rs. 500 per butt.—Bombay, 1st April 1837.

ON sale at the Godowns of Messrs. *Forbes and Co.*, a few Hhds of superior old brown Sherry, from *Messrs. Duff and Legh*, at Rs. 350 per Hhd. Terms cash.—Bombay, 1st April, 1837.

ON SALE at the Godowns of *Messrs. Edmond, Bibby and Co.*, Sherry Wine of superior quality in Hhds. and quarter casks, received per Carnatic, also Port Wine of superior quality, at Rs 20 ℔ Doz. Cash.—Rampart Row, 1st April, 1837.

ON sale at the Godowns of Messrs. *Forbes* and Co., a small quantity of superior Hock from Messrs. *Escombe* and *Sidebotham* at Rs. 35 per dozen, for quantities of not less than three dozen, and cash,—Bombay, 1st March, 1837.

ON SALE.—Several very handsome Piano Fortes from Collard and Collard (late Clementi and Co.,) of London, may be seen at the office of

EDMOND BIBBY AND Co.

Rampart row 1st April, 1837.

TO BE LET.—A larg commodious upper roomed, Bungalow situate at Naggaum in the neighbourhood of *Ardaseer Ruttonjee Waddia's* Bungalow, Assessed (No 19) thoroughly repaired and stands in good order the same belonging to the late *Jamsetjee Nanabhoy* Apply to *Nanabhoy Jamsetjee* and *Hormusjee Bhicajee Esquire* within the fort of Bombay.

TO BE LET.—Two houses at Matoonga; rent very moderate.

A house No. 2 in Rampart-row.

House at Colaba, called Morley Hall.

Ditto. at the top of Nesbit Lane in Mazagon.

2 Warehouses No. 7 & 8, in Dady's Buildings.

Ditto. under Courier office.—Apply to *Cursetjee Jamsetjee.*

TO BE LET.—An airy and commodious family residence, situated in Nesbit lane, to be vacated after the 5th instant, by G. H. Gordon, Esq.

A house on the Mount, near Ghompdavee hill, lately vacated by G. Pollexfen, Esq.

A house at the Breach, called, Backbay.—Apply to *Dhackjee Dadajee*, Esq. at his office in the fort. 1st April, 1837.

THE SIXTIETH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.—A few Tickets and shares in the first class of the above Lottery, are for sale at *Byramjee Nassewanjee Dantra's*. Apply at the Office of *Messrs. Dirom, Carter and Co.*

Whole Tickets, at Rupees 36
Half....ditto..at....,,.. 18½
Quarter ditto..at....,,.. 9½

TERMS—CASH

Gentlemen at outstations are requested to include the amount of postage in their remittances.

The drawing of the above Lottery will commence on the 4th of April next,—Bombay, 31st March, 1837.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 21st March, 1837.

No. 143.—J. Orton Esq., 2nd Member of the Medical Board, is permitted to proceed to the Mahabuleshwar Hills, with leave of absence for two months, on private affairs.

No. 144.—Captain C. Benbow of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for the benefit of his health.

No. 145.—Lieutenant C. Giberne of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 22nd March, 1837.

No. 146.—Assistant Surgeon D. Fraser, is allowed a furlough to Europe for the benefit of his health.

No. 147.—Lieutenant Colonel Griffith, Commandant of Artillery, is permitted to proceed to the Mahabuleshwar Hills, with leave of absence until the 1st of June next, on private affairs.

No. 148.—Assistant Surgeon F. Harrison, is directed to repair to the Presidency, to be in waiting as next for duty in the Indian Navy.

Bombay, Castle 25th March 1837.

No. 149.—Assistant Apothecary P. Baccus, of the Lunatic Asylum, is placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of the service, in the room of Assistant Apothecary Vaz.

Bombay Castle, 27th March 1837.

No. 150.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that Article 69, of Section IV, be expunged from the 3rd Supplement to the Military Code, it having been originally introduced into that compilation by mistake.

No. 151.—The Right, Honorable the Governor in Council, has been pleased, by a resolution passed in the General Department under date the 24th instant, to confirm an arrangement by which Assistant Surgeon Stewart, received charge of the Sholapoor Civil Surgeoncy from Assistant Surgeon Hockin on the 12th instant, and the latter resumed charge on the 13th instant, in consequence of the former having been reported sick.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD.—Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th March 1837.

No. 24.—Assistant Apothecary P. Baccus, of the Lunatic Asylum, is placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of the service, in the room of Assistant Apothecary Vaz.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD,—LIEUT. COL. *Secy. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 29th March 1837.

E. H. Townsend Esq. acting secretary to Government in the territorial department, to be secretary in attendance on the Right Honorable the Governor.

W. H. Wathen Esq Chief Secretary to Government to conduct Mr. Townsend's duties, in the financial department.

J. P. Willoughby Esq. Secretary to Government in the secret, political and judicial departments, to conduct Mr. Townseud's duties in the revenue department.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. H. WATHEN.—*Chief Secy.*

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th March 1837.

Assistant Surgeon W. Deacon, is permitted to resume his situation as civil surgeon of the Bhooj residency.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY.—*Sec. to Govt.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 28th March 1837.

Mr. A. Stewart, unconvenanted assistant to the collector of customs in Guzerat and the Northern Konkun, is allowed to proceed to Sea, for the recovery of his health, with leave of absence for twelve months, in supercession of the leave granted to him, on the 9th instant, to proceed to the Mahableshwur Hills.

Bombay Castle, 29th March, 1837.

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Mr. G. Waddell, assistant to the principal collector of Poona, is allowed an extension, for one month, of the leave of absence granted to him on the 15th ultimo.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. H. TOWNSEND.—*Acting Secy. to Govt.*

STEAM NAVIGATION WITH INDIA,

VIÂ THE RED SEA.

CAPITAL £500,000,

IN TEN THOUSHND SHARES OF £50 EACH.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

MAJOR CHALES FRANKLIN HEAD.—*Chairman.*

A. F. Arbuthnot, Esq.	Capt. Locke, H. C. S.
J. Bagshaw, Esq., M. P.	W. Lyall, Esq.
Capt. J. Barber, H. C. S.	C. E. Mangles, Esq.
J. Bonar, Esq.	Capt. Nairne, H. C. S.
C. S. Compton, Esq.	W Norton, Esq.
J. Cryder, Esq.	G. Palmer, Esq.
Geo. Denny, Esq.	Capt. Probyn, H. C. S.
E. M. Daniel, Esq.	B Roberts, Esq.
D. Grant, Esq.	W. Scott, Esq.
W. Hutt, Esq. M. P.	Capt. Thornton, R. N.
C. Kerr, Esq.	R. Thurburn, Esq.
T. Larkins, Esq.	J. Woolley, Esq.
A. Latham, Esq.	G. Wildes, Esq.

BANKERS.

MESSRS. WILLIAM, DEACON, LABOUCHERE, THORTON, & Co,
Temporary Offices.—No. 6. Crosby Square, Bishopsgate Street.

The important advantages to be derived from a regular and speedy intercourse by means of Steam Navigation with the Eastern World are too obvious to need comment; the present communication from its irregularity is so injurious to Commerce, that any mode by which this inconvenience can be remedied, must be productive, not only of incalculable advantages to the Mercantile Interests of this Country, but also to those of British India; the Projectors of this measure, therefore, content themselves with simply calling attention to an undertaking of such National importance.

The Promoters of this Project have selected the Route by the Red Sea, in accordance with the following Resolutions of the House of Commons, of the 14th July, 1834.

" 1st. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that a regular and expeditious communication with " India, by means of Steam Vessels, is an object of great " importance, both to Great Britain and to India."

" 2nd. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Com" mittee, that Steam Navigation between Bombay and " Suez having, in five successive seasons, been brought " to the test of experiment, (the expense of which has " been borne by the Indian Government exclusively), the " practicability of an expeditious communication by that " line during the North East Monsoon has been esta" blished."

" 3rd. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Com" mittee, that the experiment has not been tried during " the South West Monsoon; but that it appears from the " evidence before the Committee, that the communication " may be carried on during eight months of the year: " June, July, August and September being excepted, or " left for the results of further experience."

" 4th. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Com" mittee, that the experiments which have been made " have been attended with very great expense; but, that " from the evidence before the Committee it appears, that " by proper arrangements, the expense may be materially " reduced: and, under that impression, it is expedient " that measures should be immediately taken for the re" gular establishment of Steam Communication from In" dia by the Red Sea."

It is proposed (*contingent, however, upon the co-operation and pecuniary aid of His Majesty's Government and of the Honourable East India Company, as well as a Charter limiting the personal responsibility of each Member being obtained*) to form an Association, to be called " The East India Steam Navigation Company."

That the Capital Stock of the Company be £500,000, in 10,000 Shares of £50 each, of which £10 per Share deposit is to be paid on the allotment of the Shares, which will only take place when the proposed Charter shall have been granted or at such period as may be necessary for enabling the Company to obtain the same.

No further Call to be made without One Month's Notice.

One-fourth of the Shares to be reserved for India.

The affairs of the Company to be managed by a Board of Directors, to be chosen from the Provisional Committee, with the usual Powers.

The qualification of Directors to be Twenty-five Shares.

Four Auditors to be appointed, and their qualification to be Fifteen Shares.

A General Meeting to be held Annually.

Proprietors holding 8 Shares to be entitled to 1 vote.

20.....2 „
50.....3 „
100.....4 „

The Directors to call Special Meetings of the Proprietors whenever they may deem it advisable, and also upon a requisition signed by 20 or more Proprietors, holding in the aggregate at least 500 Shares, such requisition to state the object of the Meeting, and to be left at the Office of the Company not less than twenty-one days before the proposed Meeting.

The pecuniary estimate and details relating to the Undertaking, have been carefully considered, and examined by competent Merchants and Engineers. The particulars are briefly as follows:—

The Gross Outlay is caculated at £250,000.

The Annual Expenditure is estimated at £136,500, and includes a charge of £25 per cent. on the outlay, for wear and tear, Insurance, Interests to Subscribers at £5 per cent. on Capital paid up, and a Fund to perpetuate Property.

In stating the probable Returns, the Committee have to impress on the minds of Subscribers, that this Undertaking is based principally on the advantages to be derived from a regularity of Communication between England and India, rather than on large Profit from the immediate Investment itself. The calculations have been made upon a moderate scale, and without reliance on sources of Income, partaking of speculation or doubt, but yet after the above-mentioned deductions and allowances, the result shows, that with the aid relied upon from Government and the East India Company, there appears an excess of income over expenditure as follows:—

The present contemplated Income has been reckoned at per Annum,	£74,500
Allowances applied for from Government and the East India Company,	65,000
	£139,500

To carry into effect the plans of the Company, the following outline has been in the first instance proposed:—

That a Steam Ship shall start Monthly from India and England; the time calculated on for the performance of the route being 52 days—the following Vessels will be required.

Three Ships of 600 Tons each, of adequate Power, between England and Malta.

Two Ships of 480 Tons, between Malta and Alexandria.

The route across the Isthmus to be under the superintendence of the Company.

Four Ships of 600 Tons each, between Suez and India.

The preceding estimates are calculated upon a communication with Bombay, but the Company propose to extend the intercourse by Steam Vessels, with all the Presidencies as circumstances enable them to do so.

The Committee would earnestly urge on parties friendly to the measure, the necessity of at once stating to the Provisional Committee, the number of Shares they will take in the Company, so as to place the Committee in a position to enter into arrangements with His Majesty's Government.

London, 11th of October, 1836.

Falmouth to Cadiz and Gibraltar	6	days.
Gibraltar to Malta	5	
Malta to Alexandria	4½	
Stoppages	3½	
	19	
Suez to Cosseir, Juddah and Camaran	5½	
Camaran to Mocha and Socatra	4½	
Socrata to Bombay	7	
Stoppages	5	
	22	
	41	days.

The Mail has been conveyed from Alexandria to Suez in fifty-six hours.

Passengers can pass with comfort in seven days.

Socatra to Maldives and Point de Galle	8	days.
Galle to Madras	3½	
Madras to Calcutta	4	
Stoppages	3½	
	19	
Point de Galle to Acheen and Penang	6	
Penang to Malacca, to Sincapore and Batavia.	4	
Batavia to Timor	6	
Timor to Australia (*Melville Island*)	2	
Stoppages	6	
	24	
Sincapore to Canton	7	
Socatra to Seychelles (Mahe)	5	
Seychelles to Mauritius	5	
Stoppages	2	
	12	days.

In putting forth this Prospectus, the Committee have kept in view a Scheme of grand and comprehensive usefulness rather than one of an ordinate profit to the Shareholder, to gain confidence of the public and not to mislead them by an offer of golden rewards, the date upon which the estimates have been made has been enquired into with great search for truth, and the Committee feel a confidence that when the income shall be brought into full operation, it will yield a fair and adquate remuneration to the Holder of Stocks.

JAMES BARBER.—*Sect.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—The great and increasing interest the whole Community of India, are taking in the Question of Steam Communication via the Red Sea, induces me again to seek a place in your columns; that our progress, since I last address'd you on the subject, may be made generally known and, I trust, approved of.

In India; where all classes are agreed in the one grand object, you will hardly accredit, how much narrow minded policy, and little vested Interests, here obstruct its speedy accomplishment. In the face of many difficulties, the Promoters of this measure have moved steadily onwards; daily gaining strength to cheer them on the road, and looking forward with a certainty of ultimate success, they are neither to be daunted by the objections thrown in their way, nor turned aside by the visionary schemes that are foster'd, to put off a final settlement of the undertaking.

I am willing however to believe, the mist of prejudice is disappearing, for tho' I have to regret some Commercial Firms in this City, are still opposed, or neutral, I have pleasure in referring you to the adjoined list of Subscribers, where, you will perceive names; whose wealth and influence cannot fail, both to give strength to our cause, and to induce confidence in our undertaking.

By the Prospectus and Map, herewith sent; you will perceive the plan at first proposed, has been much extended; in fact, every days investigation developed fresh interests, even now. I feel, our views are but circumscribed, for when the Tide of knowledge shall flow, thro' the main channel of intercourse, diverging streams will convey vast blessings, on a large class of the Human Family, hitherto but little known to the Christian world. Trade will be created, where none before existed; or revived, where it has long past been neglected and decaying,—the spirit of enterprise will spread quick and far; Steam power in its full application will diffuse, National, Commercial and Social benefits. England in the page of History, will retain her pre-eminent station, as the moral Agent permitted under Providence to work this great and happy change.

The object of the Committee has been to carry out a comprehensive plan of general usefulness, rather than to put forth a scheme shewing inordinate profit to the shareholder: instead of alluring subscribers by the promise of golden rewards, to arise from lucky chances, the calculations are based on truth, having sound policy and practical utility, for supporters, which remove from the plan, the suspicion of its being either a Bubble or a Job: this may somewhat delay the formation of the Fund, in the end however it will ensure the public confidence; and support the ulterior objects of the undertaking: and at the same, I feel assured, the project when in operation and matured; will yield a fair and adequate remuneration to the proprietary. Daily improvements in the Marine Steam Engine, will effect great reduction in the apportioned time which (in order not to mislead the public, but to inspire confidence in the Operation) has been calculated upon a speed even below the present average rate.

We are now about to invite the manufacturing and Provincial Towns; that have been already in correspondence, with the Committee, and which have likewise urged upon H. M. Government, the need of such a channel for international communication, to demonstrate their approval of this plan by becoming shareholders so that by the meeting of Parliament (if no previous arrangements shall have taken place) or no place have been determined on; by the Crown and the East India Company before) I have no doubt but the Committee, will be in a position, to shew, delay can be no longer admissable.

When this time arrives, we shall find the Calcutta and Madras petitions and memorials great helps, if judiciously applied—the one from Bombay has been already disposed of. Sir John Hobhouse laid it on the Table of the House of Commons last Sessions; and, it may now be found under it, unless the Besom of cleanliness shall have swept it away—on the day following its presentation I was asked by a member who had been present, when this said petition was presented, whether it was in favour of the Cape-route, or that of the Euphrates, this proves how feeble in effect are cries from the East, the distance is so great, they fall upon the Ear powerless and pass away like a summer's cloud, unheeded and unforgotten—how desirable then is it the way for Appeal and Justice should be shorten'd.

The Authorities must then make their election; either, to do it themselves; or to give their sanction and co-operation to the Company now forming that the desired object may be obtained. Of this I am quite sure, that it can be advanced at the least possible cost to the public, by the joint efforts, and individed attention of a number, who; have only that consideration in view, and for that reason alone. I hope we shall not be interrupted—too happy at the same time to see it done at all, and proud to know, that the united exertions of my friends, have accelerated the accomplishment of an undertaking, that has been so long sought for, and which, will rivet closer the Lock that binds the mother country to her possessions in the East, by removing the Barrier that has hitherto prevented the individual Association of millions of her subjects, whose claims on her consideration, have been so little entertained, or, if admitted: have been mocked by a lukewarm indifference, thereby adding Insult to Injury.

Those who watch the signs of the Times, see the period fast approaching, when, India, relieved from the oppressive burden of unjust fiscal enactments and placed side by side with our other Colonies; will develope her capabilities to the astonished world, Steam Communication will be the active Agent in bringing this to pass as Lord William Bentinck has so emphatically declared?

I crave your mercy, for having suffer'd myself to be led into the digression, from the main line of my subject; and resuming the present object of my letter, I have only to remark in conclusion that the absence of Civil and Military names from the List of subscribers, may be thought extraordinary, that the Committee deemed it admissable first, to make a strong commercial demonstration, and then to solicit support from those classes, who, being so specially interested will suddenly afford it to the utmost of their ability.

We have long anxiously look'd for an avowal from the executive, which in fairness, we had a right to expect, and, the withholding of which; has either given us a great deal of unavailing trouble or unnecessarily retarded the object, which I confidently feel they have no longer the power to delay, in either case it would have been more dignified and generous had they adopted a different course.

I am, &c..
JAMES BARBER,
4 Leadenhall Street.

London, 28th Nov. 1836.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—Possibly the enclosed sketch of the working of this brigade the other morning, under the command of Brig. Willshire, for the view of the Major General of the Division, may be persued by some of your Military readers, and not without interest, I place it however at your disposal.

Your's &c.
C. B.

Poona, March, 1837.

Corps assembled, the 3d and 4th Troops H. A., 4th Dragoons, 17th Foot, Bombay Regiment, and the 5th and 19th N. I.

DRAWN UP.—Infantry in line of quarter distance columns—Cavalry in column of squadrons on each flank of the infantry, and Horse Artillery in columns of half troops on the outward flanks of the Cavalry.

MOVEMENTS.—1st.—*Position to the front.* The Cavalry advanced and formed line to mask the Artillery, which together with the light Companies of Corps, moved out to cover the manœuvre. The Cavalry then unmasked and retired behind the batteries, the columns advanced and deployed; during which last evolution, the artillery took up their position on each flank of the line, at a proper distance diagonally to the rear, and the Cavalry their generally fixed places; one squadron to protect each battery, and one squadron in rear of each of the outward flanks of the 1st and 4th battalions. Artillery opened fire.

2.—*The line advanced and halted.* Light companies called in.

3.—*Changed front ¼ circle to the right, and formed line on the grenadier's of the 3d battalion brought up to where the right of the 2d battalion then rested.* Artillery opened fire.

4.—*The line advanced "halted" and fired by files,* light companies then went out to the front, and extended to the right—left battery ceased fire.

5.—*Retired in direct echellon of battalion from the right.* The two centre squadrons during this movement, were hanging in the space, one between the 1st and 2d battalions, and the other between the 2d and 3d, both batteries formed to the right, and continually covered the inward flank of the retiring echellon, by taking ground to the right, in succession, and firing.

6.—*The echellon took ground to the proper right and rear by the oblique echellon of companies and halted.* The centre squadrons charged out though the intervals between the batteries, while the other squadrons protecting the guns, likewise charged at the same time past the outward flanks artillery re-took its position.

7.—*The echellon again move forward, and Battalions formed into column of companies, following the grenadiers of corps, rear rank leading, halted, fronted, and wheeled into line, in succession, and advanced in direct echellon from the right.* The two centre squadrons after the charge, formed in line 300 paces in rear of the brigade, the two flank ones proceeding and forming their respective batteries.

8.—*The advancing echellon halted, and formed squares on the centre of battalions.* Batteries unlimbered at the outward angles of the 1st and 4th squares, and the squadrons attached, joined the other body of cavalry in rear of the centre, the cavalry charged between the squares.

9.—*Lines of battalion reformed.* Cavalry and artillery re-occupied their position, as before the formation of squares.

10.—*Echellon continued its advance, halted, changed front ¼ circle to the left and formed line on the left of the 2nd battalion* Batteries opened fire.

11.—*Advanced in line and fired by files.* Cavalry charged by wings past the flanks, and halted and formed a line 300 paces in front of the centre of the brigade the batteries advanced and opened fire from each flank of the line of cavalry.

12.—*To the front in double column of companies from the centre of brigade.* Cavalry and artillery already in front masking the movement.

13.—*Formed line on the grenadier's of the 3d battalion right brought forward ¼ of a circle.* Batteries and cavalry on the commencement of the deployment, proceeded to their respective posts, the battery on the right only opening its fire.

14.—*Line advanced, halted, and fired.* Both batteries opened the cavalry charged by wings past the flanks, and returned to their places by squadrons.

HIGH WATER TABLE,—1st APRIL, 1837.

	Mor.	Eve
Saturday	7 42	8 25
Sunday	9 4	9 8
Monday	9 24	10 0
Tuesday	10 26	10 50
Wednesday	11 11	11 30
Thursday	11 49	0 8
Friday	0 25	0 42

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Names of Vessels	*Agents*	*Date of intended departure.*	*To what port.*	*Touching where.*
Hanna	Messrs. Amerchand Kemchand & Co.	1st April	China	
Kingston	Do. Forbes & Co.	5th Do.	London	
Barbara	Do. Ritche Steward & Co.	Ditto	Liverpool.	
Shannon	Do. Dixon Carter & Co.	10th Do.	Ditto	
Cambridge	Ditto.	Early in do.	London	St. Helena. & Tellicherry,
Severn	Do. D. and M. Pestonjee	25th Do.	Ditto.	
Duncan	Do. Remington & Co.	Middle of do.	Liverpool.	St. Helana.
Regulus	Do. McGregor Browning & Co.	In all do.	London	
Certrian	Do. Edmond Bibby & Co.	Ditto	Liverpool.	Probably Cape & St Helena.

EXCHANGE.

	Buy.	Sell.
Six per cent Remittable Loan	123	122
First five per cent Loan		
No. 320, a 1st class	105¾	106
Second five per cent Loan	106 @	108
Third five per cent Loan	109½	108
Bills on Calcutta, 30 days	104¼	105
Bills on Madras, 30 days	99½	100
Bills on England at 30 days sight	2 | 1	
Ditto at 6 month's sight	2 | 2¼	2 | 2½
Canton Bills		
Spanish dollars per 100	221	222
Sovereigns each	10¼	10 ⅜

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. Col. Lord Brudenell, 13th Lt. Dragoons, from England.
Vety. Surgeon J. Legrew, Do. do. do.
Ensign A. Saunders, 16th Regt. from Tannah.
Ensign Whitland, 15th Ragiment from do.
Assistant Surgeon, W. Hebbert, Queen's from England.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. Honnor, 2d Cavalry, to Malcolm Peytt.
Suptg. Surgeon G. A. Stuart, Medical Department, to Belgaum.
Lieut. A. S. Hawkins, 8th N. I. to Sattarah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE.

On Thursday the 30th March at Byculla Church, by the Rev. W. K. Fletcher A. M., Henry Fawcett Esq. to Mary Sophia youngest daughter of Brigadier H. Sullivan of His Majesty's 6th Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

DEATHS.

At the Mahableshwar Hills, on the 16th inst. Patrick the Infant son of Capt. P. Sanderson, 15th Regt. N. I. aged 16th months and 24 days.

At Rutnaghree, on ths morning of the 18th March aged 40 Caroline wife of Mr. C. R. Kellens.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

March 27th.—Brig Harsinger, Hawjee Ally Naiquedah, from Calcutta 27th January 1837.

Do. 28th.—Ship Colonel Newal, Hadjee Mahomed Naiquedah, from Bushire 5th March 1837.

Passengers.—16th Natives, 5 Servants, and 3 Women.

Do. 29th.—Barque Clairmonth, Charles Dunbar, Master, from Red Sea, Cossier 16th January, Juddah 27th and Mocha 15th February.

Passengers.—Lord and Lady Brudenell, Lieut. Col. 13th Light Dragoon's, John Legrew, Esq., Vety. Surgeon 13th Light Dragoon's, Antonio Azavette, Major Goa, Joseph Durans, Judge Goa, Miss Hughes, Miss Willick, Thomas Roch, Joseph Sillas, 1 Native Servant and 2 American Passengers.

March 29th.—Portuguese Barque Marquis of Hastings, J. F. de Olivera, Master, from Maccao, 10th January, Singapoor, Malaca, Penang Cochin and Goa.

Passenger—M. F. Marques, Esq.

Do. 30th.—Grab Dadloy, Mahomed Asum, Naiquedah, from Siam, 22d January 1837, Singapoor 5th February.

Do.—The East India Company's Steamer Hugh Lindsay, J. H. Rowland, Esq., Commander, from Suez, on 4th March touched at Juddah, Mocha, and Maccalla.

Passengers—Lieut. B. Smythe, H. M. 80th Regt., Mr. Maccullough, Botonist, R. Goff, Esq., W. Fisher, Esq., M. C. S. N. Smith, Esq., Bengal C. S. W. Hebbert, Esq., Assist, Surgeon Queen's Royals, J. Jeffrey's, Esq. 19th Regt. Bombay, N. I., Rev. J. Wolffe, Missionary, G. Gleddon, Esq. Mr. J. Shreeve, Master of the late Barque Skimmer, and 2 Native and 2 European Servants.

DEPARTURES.

March 27th. The East India Company's Sloop of War Coote, William Denton, Esq., Commander to Red Sea.

Do. 28th. Ship Sultana, Thomas Powell, Master, to Calcutta.

Passengers.—J. D. Shaw, Esq. C. S. and 6 Natives.

Do. 30th Ship Good Success, William Durant, Master, to China.

Do.—The East India Company's Sloop of War Amherst, John Sawyer, Esq. Captain to Bancote.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

His Majesty's Ship Winchester,

E. I. Company's Receiving and Guard Vessel—Hastings, Floating Chapel—Aurora, Taptee, and Steamer Hugh Lindsay.

FREE TRADERS.—Brittania, Brooke, John Marsh, Earl of Balcarras, Caledonia, Duncan, Adams, Eucles, William Turner, Kingston, Severn, Amelia, Cestrian, Minerva Cambridge, Barbara, Chas, Forbes, La Prevayant, Marrie, Joseph, Regulus, John Dumster, and Madras.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Meccaie, Cornwallis, Kaikusroo, Futtay Rahimon, Hameedee, Lord Castlereagh, Charlotte, Fort William, Pettamber Savoy, Futtay Hulbaree, Scaleby Castle, Nassary, Caledonia, Lowjee Family, Glenelg, Shannon, Dowlutt Persaud, Hamoody, Edmonstone, Eamont, Kusrovie, Betsy, Hamido, Chas. Grant, Hind, Harsinger, Clairmont, Col. Newal, and Dadaloy.

STEAMER.—Indus.

ARAB—Tauze, Futtay Salam, and Futta Kalimon.

AMERICAN—Elizabeth.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S Ship.—Mahommedee.

FRENCH SHIP.—Paraguay, and La Navarin.

PORTAGUEEE—Brig Escuna Geneveva, and Marquis of Hastings.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 1st APRIL, 1837.

We learn that Rear Admiral Sir Charles Malcolm has permission from the Admiralty, to retain his appointment as Superintendant of the Indian Navy, notwithstanding his promotion.

We earnestly call the attention of our readers to the fact, that the letters despatched, via the Euphrates, by the *Hugh Lindsay* on the 16th of September last, had not reached England on the 3d February. We trust that Government will not persevere in any arrangements for the *Hugh Lindsay* for that Route on the 28th inst, in despite of the abundant evidence afforded by her last trip there, of the uncertainty and irregularity, which must, for the present, attend any communication by Syria and the Euphrates. Now that the Home Government has broken up the Euphrates Expedition, it is very improbable that any Mail will be sent from England by that Route, and our disappointment would be grievous indeed, if the *Hugh Lindsay* should return without the April Mail, after the serious injury already sustained, by all classes here, by the detention of Mails, since June last, on the shores of the Red Sea.

We have barely time to refer our readers to the Prospectus and letter, which we have inserted, as to Steam Navigation with India viâ the Red Sea. The prospectus is accompanied by a plan in which we see a line direct from Socotra to Bombay, and, to which is appended the following note;—

Probable time for communicating between the most important points.

Falmouth to Cadiz & Gibraltar	6	days
" Malta	14	"
" Alexandria	19	"
" Bombay	48	"
" Madras	55	"
" Calcutta	59	"
" Penang	57	"
" Sincapore	60	"
" Batavia	62	"
" Australia (Melville Id.)	73	"
" Canton	68	"
" Mauritius	54	"
" Ceylon	49	"

Considerable reduction of time may be expected as the undertaking proceeds.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

After wading through the lame, though lengthy and la-boured, attempt at exculpation, on the part of the *Gazette*, ence to the imputation, so unfoundedly made in its s, against his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, he case of Mr. Murphy, we see no reason to alter pinion we have already expressed upon the subject. on a reperusal of the original article in the *Gazette* 18th ult., coupled with the letter of Scaevola which ared in that of the 22d, and which the *Gazette*, with ts affectation of minuteness and precision, has alto-her abstained from touching on, though it was t referred to and pressed in our own much reprehend-marks, any inaccuracy on our part as to the *letter*, been borne out by the *spirit*, we should have had not smallest hesitation in at once acknowledging our or; but, however ready we may be to concede to our o-temporary the palm of clumsy cunning, and the pre-minence in that course of conduct, which has been so appily depicted in a single line.

"Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike"

ve cannot surrender our impression that the intention of he *Gazette* was, directly or indirectly, to impugn the per-onal conduct of the Commander-in-Chief, : and we think e are borne out in this, by the publication, in the *Ga-zette*, of the letter of *Scaevola*, which commences thus "*Sir, in reading the case of Mr. Murphy late Clerk to the Commander-in-Chief in your paper of last Saturday, I have been quite at a loss upon what principle to account for Sir John Keane's conduct in that affair.*"—We have been charged by our Co-temporary with "*defending an individual who was in no way attacked*" meaning of course the Commander-in-Chief. Now we would ask, if what ap-peared in the *Gazette* of the 18th ultimo, was not intended as, or to be taken as, a personal attack upon Sir John Keane, why was the letter of a correspondent insert-ed, commencing with the words which we have already quoted, and containing besides the following subsequent sentences.

"*The matter now at issue between Sir John Keane and Mr. Murphy*"

"*Sir John Keane's conduct is at once so astonishing and offensible that I do not know in what terms to point out its illegality.*"

"*If Sir John Keane could keep a man over whom he had then no legal authority in confinement for four days, what guarantee have we. that he could not keep any other man for as many days as he pleased.*"

And if it had not been intended that this view of the case should be taken *at least for a time*, how came it to pass, that our experienced Co-temporary, did not keep back the letter of Scaevola, and inform his Correspondent of the error, into which he had been led, by his misreading of the translucent *Gazette*: and how, while inserting our authorised contradiction of the 21st ult, he did not at once, point out our inadvertence, instead of allowing the im-pression of ourselves and of Scaevola, to pass without any further comment, than that of his mere Editorial note ap-pended to the letter of Scaevola. We have written at great-er length than either our space or leisure admits of, or the patience of our readers may perhaps approve, and we real-ly cannot afford to return the Compliment of the *Gazette* in inserting his very long article of the 29th ult: involving as it does, extraneous matter on which we have not entered, and do not intend to enter, in the columns of the *Courier*, though we entertain a very different opinion on the sub-ject, from that expressed by the *Gazette*.

The depths *beneath the notice* of the *Gazette* we have no disposition to fathom.

Mr. Van Buren is the President Elect of the United States.

In addition to the deaths noticed in our yesterday's Extra we observe the following.

Earl of Plymouth.—Duke of Montrose.—Lord Cardross.—George Smith, Esqr. Brother of Lord Carrington. —The Hon'ble W. F. Ponsonby M. P.—Lady Bayley.—Lord Scarsdale,—Hon'ble Charlotte Grimston —Sir Richard Borough.—Lady Codrington.—Sir Morris Ximenes. —Lady Prudentia Cooke.—Sir Robert Burnet of Leys. —Captain Connor H. M. 40th Regt.—Lady Frances Wedderburn.—Dowager Lady Ford.—Sir John Soane.—Dr. John Hunter.—Sir Patrick Thriepland.—Joseph Sabine Esqr F. R. S.—Neill Malcolm Esqr.—Viscountess Bolingbroke.—Dowager Lady Powerscourt.—The Earl of Dunmore.—Lady Banks.—Mrs. W. L. Bulwer.—Lady Nasmyth.—Stewart Nasmyth.—J. G. de Fonblanque K. C. Sir William McMahon Irish master of the Rolls.—The Earl of Arran.—Dowager Marchioness of Exeter.—Lord Audley,—Lady Farnborough.—Dowager Lady Hennikar.—J. B. Praed Esqr. M. P.—Lady Jane Hill.—Sir W. B. Hughes.—Sir J. Lloyd Dukinfield, Viscountess Combermere.—Lady Ventry Sir M. S. Stewart.

Among the Marriages we see,—

Henry Shirley Esq. to Isabella daughter of the late Sir H. V. Darell.

And among the Births,

The Lady of the Rt. Honble Robert Cutlar Fergusson, of a Son and Heir.

EUROPEAN INTELIGENCE.

SPECTATOR.—December, 17.

The rumour of the French defeat in Africa has been converted into certainty; though, owing to a real or pretended incompleteness in Marshal Clausel's telegraphic despatch, the full extent of the disaster is not yet ascertained. Enough. however, has been communicated to prove that the loss of the French, by sickness and cold, has been very serious: how far Arab prowess may have contributed to diminish their numbers, French pride and mortification will not suffer us easily to learn.

Marshal Clausel's despatch is dated from Bona, and was forwarded by the Toulon telegraph on the evening of the 11th instant. It commences by a confession that "the expedition against Constantine has not had *complete success*;" and then proceeds to detail circumstances which show that it was completely defeated,—which, indeed, the very date of the despatch, "Bona," sufficiently testifies. The expedition, says the Marshall,

. . . . "has been, by some sort of an extraordinary event beyond all calculation, changed into a real and strong reconnoissance; after which, I took up a position within three short days' march of Constantine, by establishing a port at Guelma."

This is not very intelligible; but from what follows it appears, that the "extraordinary *event* was cold and rainy weather on the African coast, in the depth of winter.

"The expedition encountered on its way from Bona to Constantine no enemy, no obstacle. Along the road, the tribes came to meet it, and expressed great joy at seeing the French arrive at Constantine and take possession of the city. The army marched through large flocks of sheep, goats, and oxen. The peasants often ran to meet us, and showed the troops the mode in that country of yoking oxen and of ploughing the land: but we proceeded only slowly, on account of the number of waggons and carriages with which we were encumbered. We passed without difficulty through the defile of Rachel-Ayba; and learned there that Achmet Bey, with his women and his treasures had left Constantine. *At Soma we were surprised, about five o'clock, by a piercingly cold rain mixed with snow.* Up to that time, all had gone on well; but the night was mortal to many of our soldiers, and thousands of others were benumbed. We were only three leagues distant from Constantine. On the 21st, we resumed our march, seeing the place before us. After descending a gentle declivity on which we had encamped, we found the Oued Ben-Mezioug much swollen; and we were obliged to ford it, the water reaching up to our waists and the snow continuing to fall; nevertheless, we crossed the river without the loss of a single man. A league further on, we had to traverse another branch of the River Tumel; where we encountered new difficulties, new causes of disease, and consequently a diminution of our number of fighting men. *There were not then* 4000 *combatants out of the* 7000 *with whom I had set out.* At length, about two o'clock, we arrived on the table land of Mantsoure; and were taking up a position at the distance of 240 yards from the city, when a cannon shot and the hoisting of a red flag destroyed the hope I had entertained of entering Constantine without striking a blow.'

To have advanced so far, and than returned without firing a shot, would have been "too bad;" so Clausel attacked the city—

"I then saw that it would he necessary to have recourse to force; and every moment my force was decreasing more and more, for the weather was horrible. The earth and the men were covered with snow and the carriages disappeared embedded in the mud. The inhabitants of the city did not wish to engage in hostilities against us. Some Kabailes were, however, introduced into the place by gates which we could not blockade, and they took upon themselves by force the defence of the town. I caused it to be cannonaded briskly on the second day, to burst in the gate of Cantura. We continued our fire on the third day, and the gate was thrown down. But——"

Here the despatch was "interrupted by *the weather*." The "But." as the *Chronicle* remarks, is very ominous. We suppose that the French commander himself was too weak to take, or, if taken to keep, possession of Constantine, and was glad to return to his quarters at Bona.

The effect which this disaster will have on the stability of the Mole Ministry, is a question keenly discussed in the Paris newspapers. The Opposition assert, that if Thiers had remained in office he would have sent 6000 or 7000 more troops to Africa; but that the Doctrinares. with whom Clausel is no favourite, refused him the necessary reinforcements and thus caused a wound to be inflicted on the national glory, The defence of the Doctrinaires is, that Clausel undertook the expedition with the troops he had on his own responsibility; that if he considered his force in-suffieient, it was not the duty of the Ministers to put the country to the expense of reinforcements; and that, after all neither the Ministry, nor the General, nor the troops' but the elements, the rain and snow, should be blamed for the unhappy result. It appears to us, that if blame rests any where, it must attach to Clausel. He ought to have been prepared for bad weather at the present season of the year; and if his army was not strong enough, he was in fault for attempting the expedition without additional troops.

As a consolation to the nation at large for the stain upon its glory, and to the relatives and friends of the frozen and slaughtered, it is announced that "the Duke of Nemours is well."

The trial of the Vendome mutineers was completed, at Tours, on Monday. Two, Bruyant and Thierry. were found guilty of a conspiracy to overthrow the government and proclaim a republic, and were sentenced to death; and two others, Oudinot and Descartes, were convicted as accomplices in the plot, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment; six were acquitted, as was also Bruyant of the murder of a corporal named Barrieux—though the evidence seemed to fix this guilt upon him. Bruyant has appealed to the Court of Cassation, by which he will get a month longer to live; but there is no doubt that his sentence will be confirmed. The particulars of the trial are extremely uninteresting, except as indicating a spirit of discontent in the French army; of the existence of which, however, there has been no doubt for some time.

It is said that the Duke de Broglie has estranged himself from his Doctrinaire friends, and that he is inclined to join the Tiers Parti.

December, 26.

The causes and consequences of the African defeat form the staple of discussion in the journals and saloons of Paris. It is generally admitted that Clausel is much in fault; the additional particulars of the affair by no means tend to clear his military reputation from stain. It now appears that he reached Bona with only 1200 men, after having abandoned an immense quantity of ammunition and artillery to the Arabs. The discipline of the army is represented as infamous; but the courage of the soldiery, except in one instance, which we mentioned last week, never gave way. General De Rigny was the only coward. As the soldiers were advancing, on the 22d of November, through a defile, they were attacked by a party of 400 Arabs, who took advantage of the disorderly manner in which, owing to the nature of the ground, the troops were obliged to march, to commit a dreadful slaughter among them.

December 31.

A storm of snow, almost unequalled in this country for duration, severity, and extent, kept the Metropolis till yesterday in a state of blockade. For several days London was like a besieged city, which none could enter or leave but at the risk of their lives. In every direction the roads were impassable; and the consequence, of course, was a suspension of all news.

Tuesday was the day fixed for the opening of the French Chambers. The King, in a close carriage, with his three sons, the Dukes of Orleans and Nemours, and the Prince De Joinville, proceeded along the quay which separates the terrace of the Tuileries-gardens from the river Seine. From the terrace the public were excluded; so that one side was the Seine, and on the other a high wall and a wide unoccupied space. The entire distance from the Palace to the Chamber was lined by regular troops and the National Guard: beyond the troops were crowds of people. The royal carrige proceeded slowly through the gateway, which was the scene of Alibaud's attempt. As soon as it appeared, the National Guards cheered, but the people were sulky and silent. The procession had gone about fifty yards, when a shot was fired by a person in the crowd, behind the Grenadiers of the National Guard, who lined the right side of the quay. The ball entered the front window of the carriage, passed between the Duke De Nemours and the Prince De Joinville, who sat facing the King, and went out through the back of the carriage, thus narrowly missing Louis Phillip. The Duke of Orleans was cut on the cheek by the broken glass. The King immediately put his head out of the window, to satisfy the troops and the people that he was safe: and then went on to the Chamber. In the meanwhile, a rush was made to the spot whence the shot had been fired. Two men who stood still were seized. One of them was a young man of humble condition. He was pale and agitated. A pistol was found upon him, small and bad. Several of the National Guards were for massacreing him, but were of course prevented. He was taken to the same guardhouse, and placed in the same room as Alibaud. He would not mention his name, and his initials were removed from his linen; but he said he belonged to the Société de Famille. The other man, suspected of being an accomplice, is a. bout thirty. A third was also arrested soon after the two we have mentioned. He ran away when the shot was fired shouting "Vive le Roi!" or "Bravo!"—which of the two, is not certain. The Queen of France, with the Princesses and the younger Princes, had preceded the King to the Chamber about a quarter of an hour. The King, on his arrival, immediately spoke a few words to his agitated wife. The rumour of what had happened soon went through the Chamber; but no direct notice was taken of it.

January, 7.

The Revenue accounts, for the year and quarter ending the 5th instant, were published yesterday. They exhibit an increase of receipts as compared with those of last year, amounting to 2,570,957*l*. The quarter's income exceeds that of the corresponding period of last year by only 16,231*l*. The deficiency in the Customs is 450,477*l*.; in the Stamps, 46,018*l*.; in the Miscellaneous receipts 11,703*l*. The gain on the Excise is 455,000*l*.; on the Taxes 19,014*l*.; on the Post-office, 4,000*l*. These figures relate to the quarter. On the year there is a decrease of 19,000*l*. in the Miscellaneous, and a gain on all the other branches of revenue. The increase in the quarter's Excise revenue, arises chiefly, the *Globe* says, from the collection being a week later than in the same quarter last year. On the other hand, the reduction of the Paper-duties and of the Duties on Spirit-licences came for the first time into operation during the last quarter.

The *Courier* observes that the increase of revenue "has not latterly been such as might have been fairly anticipated," when it is remembered that "during the last three years the population of Great Britain has been augmented by about a million—that is, by about one-sixteenth part of what it amounted to in 1831," and that the country during the period in question has been in a remarkably prosperous state. But, it may be asked, what increase of revenue should be expected from an addition of a million to the population, supposing that the million were added at once, and did not come gradually to swell the population, of the country? Not more, we presume, than an increase of one-sixteenth. Now the amount of the revenue in 1833 was 42,621,003*l*.; and one-sixteenth of this, is 663,813*l*. The revenue for the year just ended was 44,431,000*l*.; being 1,810,000*l*. more then in 1833. But then it is to be considered that large reductions of taxation have been made since 1833. Of most of these it may be said that the lessening of the duty would produce an increase of consumption sufficient to guard the revenue from loss. This remark, however, can scarcely apply to the House-tax, which produced in round numbers 1,400,000*l*. Add this to the surplus of 1,810,000*l*., and we have a total of 3,210,000*l*., or nearly 600,000*l*., more than the increase of the population might warrant. In this showing the really rapid increase of the revenue, we do not mean to express any doubt of the general soundness of the view taken by the writer in the *Courier*; and we entirely agree with him as to the injurious effects of the sugar and timber monopoly on the revenue, as well as on the prosperity and comforts of the people.

Fortune has changed sides once more in the Peninsula; and the Carlists, late so triumphant, are now a band of defeated fugitives. The siege of Bilboa has been raised; Villareal completely beaten; and the Pretender himself is not secure even in his mountain retreat. The important action to which we refer took place on the 24th of December, and on Christmas-day Espartero entered Bilboa. It was with difficulty that he was persuaded, by Colonel Wylde and the British officers commanding the vessels in the river, to commence the attack, which ended so prosperperously; and without the strenuous assistance of the latter, nothing would have been done. About four o'clock in the afternoon of the 24th, during a heavy fall of snow, a body of the Queen's troops were carried across the river which lay between them and the Carlists, in rafts and launched under the direction of Captain Lapidge and Lieutenant Le Hardy, and protected by the fire of the British Marine Artillery, under the command of Major Colquhoun. They were landed below a battery, which had been a terrible obstacle to Espartero The battery was immediately taken; and the Carlists abandoned the broken bridge of Luchana, which they had fortified. The bridge was repaired with speed, so as to allow the main body of the army to pass over it. As soon as the battalions had formed, they passed forward to attack the Carlist fortification on the heights overlooking Bilboa. After a smart conflict, these were taken; but about nine o'clock, the Carlists made a desperate attempt to regain them. The conflict continued for four or five hours; but finally the Carlists were defeated on all points, and fled with precipitation, leaving all their ammunition and twenty-five pieces of cannan in possession of the victors. In one part of the action, Espartero exhibited great personal courage. Though suffering acutely from a painful disease, he placed himself at the head of two battalions, and carried a battery of three heavy guns and the height and fort of Banderas, at the point of the bayonet. The loss of the vanquished in killed and wounded is not known; but it must have been very severe, as even the victors acknowledge a loss of about eight hundred. Espartero, immediately on his entrance to Bilboa, commissioned Colonel Wylde to give his warmest thanks to the British officers, assuring them that without their aid he could not have relieved Bilboa. That town had suffered dreadfully during the siege: a considereble part of it was in ruins; about twelve hundred of the garrison had been killed; and the scarcity of provisions was such that half a cat was sold for two English shillings, and eggs at a shilling each.

A division of Portuguese auxiliaries, 6000 strong, has arrived at Vittoria; and the force under General Evans is to be increased to 15,000 men, to enable him to attack the Carlists in the neighbourhood of San Sebastian, while Espartera presses them in another direction. If the success gained before Bilboa is improved as it ought to be, the insurrection may be confined to a very small extent of country, if not totally suppressed; for it is said that the moral effect of the Royalist victory is visible in the desertion of numbers of the peasantry from the Carlist standard, and in quarrels among the Pretender's officers. But if the insurgents be allowed time to recover their spirits and their numbers, little will have been done towards the pacification of the country, or the eventual suppression of the rebellion, by the Anglo-Spanish victory at Bilboa.

General Mina died at Barcelona on the 24th of last month.

Nothing has been elicited respecting Meunier, except that he is an idle, dissipated desperado, formerly a journeyman saddler, and afterwards a clerk in a waggon-office. He is trying to persuade his keepers that he is insane, by playing all sorts of tricks and talking incoherently. Anquetil's History of France, he says, inspired him with a deadly hatred of the Bourbons; and so he had resolved, from the time of his perusing that work, to kill the King. Two fresh arrests have been made, of persons supposed to be in some way connected with Meunier; but those who were first taken into custody have been discharged.

January 21.

The influenza is still very prevalent in the Metropolis. The business in the Courts at Westminister has been impeded by the absence of the Judges; of whom Justices Bosanquet, Coleridge, and Littledale, and Baron Gurney, have suffered from the epidemic. Mr. Sergeant Wilde, Mr. M. D. Hill, Sir William Follett, Mr. Maule, and Mr. Crowder, have also been laid up.

January 28.

The French Government has again been exposed to mortification and disgrace in consequence of its own intrigues. The accomplices of Louis Bonaparte in the Strasburg revolt were acquitted, on the 18th instant. Of their guilt nobody had any doubt. The prisoners themselves avowed it. But the jury refused to convict them; for several reasons. In the first place, it appeared from the evidence, that from the very commencement of the plot, the Government was fully informed respecting all the parties to it, and their proposed mode of proceeding. Therefore it was their duty to have prevented the outbreak. But, secondly, the character of Louis Philip and his Ministers had recently been displayed in the worst colours by the discovery of Connell's employment in the work of getting up plots, and there was a reasonable suspicion that the Government was at the bottom of the conspiracy. Thirdly, the chief criminal, Louis Bonaparte, had been illegally withdrawn from trial; and it was argued by the counsel for the prisoners' that to condemn the accomplice and let the principal escape, was contrary to law as well as to justice. These reasons were considered sufficient by the jury to justify their acquittal of men proved to have been engaged in a treasonable attempt to subvert the throne of France and restore the Bonaparte dynasty.

One of the most awkward circumstances connected with this result of the Strasburg trial, is the escape of the military officers and men who joined in the revolt. By the existing law of France, when soldiers and citizens are accused of being accomplices in a crime, all are to be arraigned before a civil tribunal, and have the benefit of trial by jury. In the present disorganized state of the French army, the privilege is deemed too dangerous to be continued; and the Ministers have lost no time in laying on the table of the Chamber of Deputies a bill for abolishing it, and for making military offenders amenable to courts-martial under any circumstances. At the same time, a bill to revive the law for punishing persons guilty of non-revelation of plots, was presented to the Chamber.

From Spain there is no certain intelligence of interest. According to one account, General Evans is about to return immediately to England; while another report is, that large reinforcements are to be given him, and that he is to join in a combined attack on the Carlists. The latter story derives some confirmation from an uncontradicted statement in the London newspapers, that more artillery and men are to be immediately despatched from Woolwich to St. Sebastian.

The Russian Government has published a new tariff of duties on foreign products and manufactures. No fewer than ninety-eight articles, which were absolutely prohibited, are now admissible, but on the payment in most instances of an enormous duty. Among these are British cloths, plated goods, paper, and herrings. The *Morning Chronicle* says, that even at the high duties, the English merchants in Russia anticipate a considerable sale of the articles in question. We hope that the *Chronicle* is well-informed on this point; but at all events, it is an important step gained, to advance from prohibition even to high duties. For this favourable change the country is indebted to the exertions of Lord Durham; who has on more than one occasion received the thanks of persons engaged in the Russian trade. for his zealous and efficient attention to their interests. The *Morning Chronicle* describes, we have no doubt correctly, the favourable impression Lord Durham produces by his courteous treatment of the British merchants resident in St. Petersburg.

"His Lordship," says the *Chronicle*, "did not leave this country for Russia with a character to establish. From the consideration in which he was held at home, he could afford to be kind abroad, without fear for his dignity. In fact, he lives with the English merchants on terms of the most cordial intimacy. They, their wives, and their daughters, form his society as much, and even more, than the Russian nobility. This is no trifle, in a country in which trade is not honoured as is England. In this country, the noble becomes trader and the trader becomes noble; but in Russia, the trader, if not a slave, is directly sprung from slaves. It was the object of Lord Durham to show the proudest Prince in Russia, that an English merchant is his equal in every respect, and not merely to be publicly protected, but privately cherished as a friend and companion. Our readers may easily conceive that the general character of that body has been raised, and usefully raised; and leave Russia when he may, his Lordship will carry with him the pleasing satisfaction of having been the first representative of his country who did not disdain to show that the English merchant was his equal."

Lord Durham is likely to have a more disagreeable affair than that of the tariff to settle with the Russian Government. A British merchant schooner, the Vixen, has been captured in the Black Sea, off the coast of Circassia, under the pretence that she violated a blockade established by Russia, by a Russian vessel of war. She had previously disposed of a cargo of salt at Djook. Now Russia has no right whatever to blockade, but no notice was taken of it in the *London Gazette*; and when Mr. Bell, the owner, before he despatched the Vixen, inquired at the Foreign Office whether such a blockade existed, he was simply referred to the Gazette. His vessel and cargo were insured at Lloyd's. Of course, reparation for this outrage must be demanded, and obtained at any cost. The British navy is of no use if it cannot protect our commerce.

November 26.

The intelligence from Spain is of the same dark complexion as we have been now for some time in the habit of receiving. Rodil and Alaix, having proved themselves unable or unwilling to cope with the few soldiers and the numerous band of mauraulers and ragamuffiins who follow Gomez in his career of pillage, received orders of dismissal from the Queen; which orders they refused to obey. Robil threatened the messenger who brought him the despatches from the Government, with death; and told him that he would not resign until "he should have beaten Gomez, and that they he would return to Madrid and wreak his vengeance on his enemies." Alaix, who was to have been superseded by Narvaez, laughed at the order; and in reply to an official despatch, wrote—"Instead of sending me two thousand contradictory orders you would do better in sending me two thousand pairs of shoes, two thousand rations, and, above all, some money." This disobedience of the army to the civil authority, is the forerunner of a military despotism, or of anarchy. The people seem to care little to which state they are brought. We hear of no popular risings—no enthusiasm either for Carlos or the Queen; but the poor, degraded, dejected people, suffer themselves to be plundered without resistance; and would probably purchase peace on any terms, and under any Government. Of the movements of Gomez nothing certain is known. Sanz having returned from the Asturias, was moving in the direction of Bilboa, probably with the intention of joining the besiezing force of Eguia, or uniting himself with Villareal, who kept Espartero in check. There seems to be prospect of the defence of Bilboa being long maintained. The Carlists, indeed, according to the latest rumours, were said to have taken the lower part of the town.

Nothing has been done near San Sebastian where the British Legion is ingloriously penned up. To return to England and never hear a word more of the expedition, would be the height of happiness to its betrayed, and misled, but still gallant officers. As for General Evans, he must console himself with the reputation of that sagacity which enabled him so recently to announce to the Electors of Westminister, that the cause of Don Carlos was "absolutely and completely hopeless," and that the "devoted love and attachment of all true Spaniards remained as firmly bound as ever to the benevolent authority of the Regent!"

We have had no news from Portugal this week, except a report in the Paris *Courrier Francais*, said to have been received by the telegraph, that Lord Howard de Walden and Vander Weyer had been forced to quit Lisbon in consequence of the exasperation of the people against them.

The necessity of remodelling the French army occupies the attention of Louis Philip, Soult is in communica-

tion with the King; and so are Thiers and Gerard. Of course their consultations have given rise to rumours of Ministerial changes, consequent upon the intended introduction of Soult into the War Department. The bad treatment of the Orleans dynasty by the Emperor of Austria and the King of Naples, is said to have been designed by Metternich; who upon hearing of his Neapolitan Majesty's intention to go to Paris in quest of a wife, invited him to Vienna, arranged that he should marry the Archdutchess, and then sent him to Paris, where he played the lover to one of Louis Philip's daughters. No doubt, this insult would annoy the King of the Barricades; but it would not, as reported, influence his Spanish policy, which depends not upon personal pique. He will not be more ready to interfere actively for the Queen of Spain on account of a quarrel with Metternich. It is, however, certain that the Austrian Ambassador has recently had frequent and not very friendly interviews with Louis Philip: the subject of discussion, may be the occupation of Ancona by the French troops, which has always been disagreeable to Austria, but which the *Moniteur* officially announces is to be continued. The state of Italy gives uneasiness to the Austrian Cabinet.

Marshal CLAUSEL, whom the Duke de Nemours accompanies, expected to be before the walls of Constantine, with a besieging army, on the 19th of this month.

No doubt of the capture of the place is entertained; for the return of the Duke de Nemours, *after* the taking of Constantinne, is announced for next month. It is said that the French Government intend to erect their African conquests into a "vice kingdom," to be governed by a Prince of the blood.

LOUIS BONAPARTE had not sailed from France; the vessel which was to convey him having been detained, in order, it was supposed, that his mother might accompany him. Chateaubriand has become Governor of the Duke de Bordeaux, with a salary of 100,000 francs a year, and has subscribed 100 francs towards a monument for Armand Carrel. The Archbishop of Paris has warned his clergy not to say massess for the soul of Charles the Tenth. The sentence of Polignac has been commuted to twenty years banishment from France; but M. Guernon de Ranville will be allowed to reside on his estate of Ranville, on parole. Three persons of distinction were lately arrested on the frontiers of Italy. One of them is said to be Don Miguel; whose arrival at Nice had been previously announced.

The Dutch Government has admitted its inability to discharge its pecuniary engagements regularly. The difficulty of its situation, and the existing embarrassment in the Money-market generally, are alleged as excuses for the defalcation. It is promised, however, that arrangements shall be made satisfactory to the holders of Dutch Stock. The obstinacy of the King, in refusing an amicable settlement of the Belgian question, is the real cause of the financial dilemma in Holland.

A Montreal eorrespondent of the *Times* gives, in the following letter, what that journal calls an "interesting view of the present state of affairs in the Canadas."

"MONTREAL, Oct. 12, 1836.—We are at length going on quite quietly in Upper Canada; and I can assure you the struggle is *completely over*. The people are as loyal and (to tell the real truth) more so than in England, but a few Radicals had been allowed to deceive them. With these fellows Sir F. Head found it necessary to have the same sort of row-royal that the new Police, on its first formation, had with the London pickpockets. His Excellency managed to lick them; and having once turned tail, *they will never stand again*.

"The success of the Lieutenant-Governor in the Upper Province made Papineau desparate; and it was always prophesied of him that he would break, not bend. He has done so; and, in my opinion, *the game is completely up*.

"All that is necessary here, is *not to be afraid to tell the people the truth*; for you can't conceive with what avidity they feed upon it.

"Sir F. Head has just been over the whole province. On entering each township, a number of people generally me him on horseback, for a guard of honour; but beforet he reached the principal town, they were generally an hour, and sometimes two hours, behind him; and you can hardly imagiue *how the Radicals have been upset by being totaly unable to keep up with the Lieutenant Governor*, who has gained more popularity by riding fast over their own corduroy roads and own rickety bridges, than if he had preached to them on political economy for a year.

"Depend upon it, that *the British Constitutions has nothing to fear from the Canadas*; and it is my opinion we shall support rather than undermine it.

The writer of this letter is, on the face of the epistle, either a perfect fool, or a wicked hoaxer. But the gullible *Times* takes all he says for gospel; assumes that the Canadian affairs are settled; that the galloping Governor has *licked* the Radicals, and sagely observes—

"We presume that, now the example has been set to Lord Gosford and his colleagues by Sir F. Head, his Lordship and Co. will have pluck and judgement to follow it. Nor will the lesson be lost, we hope, upon the domestic councils of the mother country, that a cause which is rooted in the solid interest and dispassionate sentiments of the better orders of society cannot be sustained with too much energy or spirit by the Government, and cannot be lost but through the basest treachery, the most arrant cowardice, or the most pitiable."

"His Lordship and Co." would do well to wait and see the result of Sir Francis Head's experiment, before they adopt his courses. Sir Francis himself may have more arduous work to go through than riding over corduroy roads. As Mr. Warburton remarked last session, if the charges against him should be substantiated, he must be impeached. The *Times* recommends the Covernment at home to take a lesson from Governor Head; but neither Lord Melbourne nor Sir Robert Peel will risk their necks by following such hairbrained advice. As for the Canadians, we shall soon see whether Sir Francis *has* "managed to lick them," and whether the struggle is, "completely over."

STANDARD.—FEB. 3.

There is not one word worthy of remark in the French Papers of Thursday.

We insert, elsewhere, Mr. Bell's reply to lhe Russian official account on the capture of the Vixen. It is gratifying to observe, that the ministerial journals boast of the unanimity of feeling in the country upon the subject of this aggression. There can be no question that the people of England with the exception of the members of the Cabinet, are fully sensible of the mischievous practices and dangerous designs of Russia; and no less indignant at the the repeated insults offered to the British flag by the arrogant and crafty government of St. Petersburgh—insults offered, apparently with no other object than to impair the just influence of this country in Europe.

But though there could be no uncertainty as to the unanimous feeling of the nation, the conduct of the King's ministers had left it more than doubtful whether they sympathised in that feeling. The tone of the ministerial journals would intimate that they do, and therefore we rejoice at it.

It is said, indeed, that the question is referred to the law officers of the crown to ascertain whether the capture of the Vixen was, or was not, an act of piracy. It may be safe for ministers to make such a reference; but it will be clear to all men of common sense, that the Bristish government must either confess itself to have neglected most criminally its duty to the King's subjects, or treat the case as strictly piratical. Either the blockade of the Circassian coast is a legal and efficient blockade, or it is not. If a legal and efficient blockade, it was the imperative duty of our government to notify and recognise it in the *London Gazette*. If the blockade were not legal and efficient—and it is ridiculous to call a paper blockade of a country, upon which Russa has no claim, more than she might have upon the coast of Lent, by the gift of those who have no right to give—it is ridiculous, we say, to suppose such a blockade, unsupported by a fleet, either legal or efficient; and if the blockade were neither legal nor efficient, then the seizure of the Vixen is an act of piracy.

The Brussels papers of the 2d inst. are principally filled with matters of a local nature, and of little interest to any out of that country. We are glad to see that these journals do not fail to condemn the conduct of the Russian Government in the seizure of the British ship Vixen, on the coast of the Black Sea.

THE INFLUENZA.

HERTS.—The epidemic sppears to have been general throughout the county, but in the neighbourhood of the town of Hertford it has been less fatal than in other parts of the kingdom. In the neighbourhood of Barnet death has in several instances followed within a few hours after the symptoms of the malady have been developed. Southampton.—The malady still continues its ravages in this town and neighbourhood to an alarming degree, though not with such fatality as in the preceding week.—The influenza has prevaled with more or less violence in Plymouth and Devonport, during the last fortnight. Business has been in a great degree interrupted by the confinement of so many individuals; it, however, rarely proves fatal, except where debility from extreme old age or previous illness existed. The medical profession are almost knocked up. At Yeovil the influenza which had before prevailed there in a mild degree, broke out on the 27th ultimo with great virulence. Half the workmen in the town were ill, and business was generally at a stand At Chichester, since last week, several deaths had taken place from the influenza, which had greatly increased. Wells.—It raged in this city and neighbourhood with an indiscriminate attack. To such an extent has been the distress amongst the labouring and poorer classes of society from its effects, that a requisition had been presented to the mayor to convene a meeting. At Gosport it was still raging, and an many instances had proved fatal. The influenza has been for the last fortnight raging in Salisbury, but only a few deaths have occurred. At Andover the prevailing disorder appears of a much milder character than in some other places. The church as well as ths chapel were almost deserted on Sunday. In Staffordshire the disease has become very general. The epidemic had reached Dunse, in Scotland, and a great many have been, and are still, suffering from its attacks.—Aberdeen.--Influenza is fast disappearing. It was most fatal during December. The 42d Highlanders enjoy most excellent health, although the disease is so prevalent in Edinburgh. The epidemic has prevailed at Hawick these ten days. A number of deaths have occurred among the aged and those of delicate health who have been seized. Cowes.—This town seems recovering a little from influenza, but the weather continues very wet and trade is almost suspended; the parties common at this season of the year, have this year been postponed. At Ryde the influenza is subsiding.—In Dysart the influenza is making considerable ravages, particularly amongst the aged.—This scourging epidemic has visited the Highland districts of Perthshire, and with its usual fatality, particularly among the aged and infirm. It is now greatly on the decrease in the city, and since our last the interments have dimished one-half—At Stirling the average number of funerals in the town for the last three years is 169 a year, a mere fraction more than 14 in the month,—Edinburgh.—In the west churchyard the number of interments for the week ending Saturday the 21st inst. was 66. This week, there are 87, nearly two-thirds above the average weekly number. There are usually four grave-diggers employed in this burying ground this week there are 10. The number of interments in the Canongate last week was 16, this week 14; the weekly average being 10. In the Calton burying grounds the number of interments this week is 32, In the Grey friars burying grounds the number last week was 56, this week 57, the weekly average being 20. Some of the burying grounds are so crowded, that it is found necessary to bury two or three bodies in one grave—a state of things greatly to be regretted, and which calls for some serious efforts to obtain a fresh space.—The malady continues, as far as we learn, without abatement. There is not, we believe, a family in Dublin, in which some of its members are not afflicted, nor any establishment whieh is not suffering in consesequence. Doctor Abraham, the catholic bishop of Waterford, has fallen a victim to the prevailing influenza.—*Morning Herald, February* 3.

THE INFLUENZA.—The mild weather of the last few days has brought with it a return of the most violent attacks of the influenza, which now more generally assumes the typhoid form at an early stage of the disorder, proving more rapidly fatal. As its effects are most violent upon those who are convalescent from first attacks, all such should particularly avoid exposure to the moist atmosphere now prevailing, particularly at night time.

When the cholera was at its height in Dublin we question much whether the daily amount of mortality was equal to what it is at present. We are informed that for the last for fortnight the average number of interments daily, in Prospect Cemetery alone, was 46. The *Mail* says—"It has been calculated that about 1,000 funerals took place within the bills of mortality on Sunday last." We do not remember worse weather than the prsent. It is cold, dark, and damp; snow on Saturday, rain on Sunday, darkness and mist yesterday; and still even those who confine themselves to their houses are not exempt from the attacks of this violent epidemic.—*Dublin Freeman*.

FACTS RELATIVE TO THE RUSSIAN CAPTURE OF THE VIXEN.

Mr. EDITOR,—Although my name, and that of my late firm in Bucharest, Lave been frequently mentioned in the public prints, and on several occasions, very recently in connection with gross and injurious misrepresentations proceeding from the German press, in the interest of the Russian goverment, and put forth, as many other intrigues have been, for the purpose of destroying a rising and rival commerce, still I have adhered to that best of rules for private individuels—viz., not to embark (if it be practicable to avoid it) in personal discussions in the public prints; but as, within these some days past, the Russian government have though fit to propagate in ther Official Gazette, and *Frankfort Journal*, statements relative to the voyage of the "Vixen" to the coast of Circassia, which they must know to be grossly false, and which are intended to hold up the British government to the eyes of all the world, as instigators and co-operators in an attempt to aid and supply with munitions of war, what they call "rebellious subjects of Russia;" and to stamp my brother and me as agents of our government for that purpose, as smuggling contrabandists, and not as merchants prosecuting legitimate trade; and, further, as I find that some newspapers and persons here have proceeded to argue upon the premises assumed by the Russian government, I feel myself compelled, now that I have received the proper documents, to make public the reel facts of this simple case.

My attention was first directed to the question of the trade with the coast of Circassia, in consequence of an application to me by the government of the Turkish principality of Wallachia, and afterwards by the farmers of the salt mines of that country, to take an interest in the extension of the sale of the salt produced from these mines; and as very advantageous proposals were made to me, I set on foot inquiries, and found on an examination of the state of the neighbouring countries, as to their supply of salt, that no one afforded a greater or better *debouche* or market than the eastern coast of the Black Sea. I immediately made application to the British government to know whether any legal impediment existed to the prosecution of a trade with that coast, in the shape of any blockade, as I had heard an attempt had been made by the Russian government to institute one some years ago, which had not been admitted. I received from the Foreign Office such replies, referring me to the gazettes, as convinced me that nothing of the kind, if it existed, was recognised by our government. This led me and my brother into much more extended researches in various literary works, treatises, &c., and we found much valuable information relative to Circassia, and, among other things that a most valuable branch of British trade had been, within these few years, totally cut off, solely through the apathy of our own merchants, in never, questioning the government whether there was any good cause for such a change. We also found that some years before Russia assumed her *soi-disant* sovereignty over these coasts, there used to arrive there annually between 200 and 300 native vessels, loaded with valuable cargoes, the greatest part of which consisted of British manufactures or colonial produce, brought from Constantinople or the Levant, for which the staple articles of produce of these countries were exchanged. It is now said by Russia that this claim to sovereignty is founded on the treaty of Adrianople, by which Turkey ceded to her all the eastern coast of the Black Sea; but I believe there are ample documents within the walls of the Foreign Office to prove that Turkey never had herself the possession of the country which she ceded; that she did make the cession of it solely under pressure of Russia's demands; and that Russia never had yet been able to obtain possession of the ceded country; and further, from the information I have lately received from Circassia, she is still less likely now to succeed in getting hold of more of it, than the three ports she has, of Anapa, Ghelendjik, and Soukoum-Kale, beyond the walls of which her troops never venture, except in strong force, and with artillery; for the facilities she has hitherto had, consisted in the disunion of the various tribes, encouraged by her intrigues; whereas these tribes are all now impressed with the idea of the necessity of concert in the prosecution of their opposition to Russia's attempts to encroach on *their independent* country; and under *one* powerfull chief, and a national flag, are measures now being taken to drive the Russians even from the three sea-coast positions before mentioned, and several towns across the Russian frontiers have been lately taken and pillaged. These then are the "subjects" for whose preservation the Russian government, in their paternal solicitude, now, on the appearance of British traders, declare the necessity of quarantine and customs, regulations; whereas, if the truth were told, the greatest friends Russia could have there, would be pestilence and famine; and as to customs' duties, as the Circassians will not, under pain of the brand of infamy, use any article that comes through Russian hands, it can easily be proved that no revenue ever has been got, or probably ever will be got, for goods consumed by the Circa-sians sufficient to pay one tithe of the expense of the customs' establishment; all European articles are brought there from Constantinople in native vessels, and it is such trade that Russia desires to cut off and divert into her own channels and to do that she has dared to violate every inter-national law and usage, and tries to stamp with the character of smuggling, of secret aiding of her "rebellious subjects," and of a covering for "treacherous intention'—a simple and legitimate mercantile speculation. I think it important for me to state, that the reasons given by the Russian admiral and officers for the capture were that the vessel was attempting to break a blockade, and that the Circassians were at war with them. This will be shown in two documents, which will be, I believe, made public in a few days. But at St. Petersburg, the reason of condemnation is called a breach of custom and quarantine regulation, because the admission of a state of hostility was not expedient. This brings me to the question of the nature of the cargo put on board the "Vixen." She was originally ordered by me to proceed to the port of Ibrail, in the Danube, where I had arranged for a cargo of salt for her; but in consequence of her having arrived at Constantinople above a month latter than I expected, and as the Circassians had, according to our previous arrangements with them, got ready near the coast a quantity of goods for barter, which could not be left over the winter, my brother (from the fear of the voyage in and out of the Danube throwing the main voyage too late), with my knowledge and concurrence, loaded a cargo salt at Constantinople, also two cases of patterns sent by another vessel from London As to there being powder, arms, or cannon on board, the vessel was entirely cleared at Constantinople of every passage which she took from London, and it is well known to all mercantile men in that trade, that no munitions of war can be loaded at Constantinople without the sanction of the Turkish government, and if any had been put in the Vixen, there were, I find, enough of Russian emissaries busy about her, to have proved the fact; but that is not attempted; it is only said when the vessel was taken that there had been time enough after her arrival to have landed her cargo of powder—viz. 36 hours. Now I have sent to the Foreign Office papers, which prove that there was *no* part of the cargo landed owing to a severe gale of wind, and that the Russian gun brig lay for 24 hours out of the 36 near the Vixen, in the bay of Soujakalé, watching her, before the Captain made his seizure. As to the vessel's ships guns, she never had but two, and these were two-pounders for signals. I have accounts from Sevastopol, that the cargo has been since taken out of the Vixen, and that the Russian officers showed evident disappointment at not finding powder or arms underneath it. I am aware that previous to the departure of this vessel from Constantinople many most extravagant statements were sent home by the correspondents of all the newspapers, relative to the origin and object of the voyage of the Vixen, and the nature of her cargo; but I assert that such statements have never been sanctioned by, or even known to, either my brother or me or our agents, who are a most respectable house, and the Russian government only give a proof of their bad feeling (for it cannot be ignorance), when they attempt, as their organ, the *Frankfort Journal*, does, to connect the British government with such reports or proceedings.

In making this last observation, I by no means intend to say that the British government were not perfectly aware of my intention to send a vessel to the coast of Circassia, and their ambassador at Constantinaple was so also; but as they did not and could not state that there was any legal impediment to her voyage, so I cannot now suppose that they will fail demanding and obtaining the proper redress for this most outrageous violation of the British flag, in the seizure and condemnation of both vessel and cargo, in the capture and detention, as prisoners, of my brother and his fellow passenger, and in the interdiction of all right of trade with, or even approach to, a coast which cannot he claimed either *de jure* or *de facto*. This naturally brings me, as I hope it will the House of Commons, to the question, why, after the augmentation made to our fleet last year, for the avowed purpose of protection to commerce, there is not even one British vessel of war stationed in the Black Sea; although we have so many vessels trading there. This is a question which all merchants interested in that ter have long asked in vain, and I trust that the attack on our undoubted commercial rights in that sea show our government the necessity for having always the some proper maritime force. This is rendered still more necessary when I state that the pretensions of Russia the enforcement of quarantine regulations, for the protion of her two uninhabited and swampy islands at the mouth of the Danube, are in no ways abated; for I have by me the written complaint of the captains of several vessels now on their way home, that the otherwise easy vigation of the entrance of that river is rendered danger by the Russian regulations, which are, that however wind may be, every vessel is to lower her topsails. receive a boat alongside, and have her papers *visa'd*, although she may not have occasion to approach these islands, which are well lined by cossacks, stationed to keep all vessels off. The pains and penalties of none-compliance with these rules are, first—one shot fired across the vessels bows, for which 20 dollars have to be paid, and a second shot *right into her*, for which 40 dollars are charged. One of these vessels narrowly escaped this second shot. only from the pilot, through fear, running her against the bank, where she stuck fast for 16 hours. It is not, I hope, necessary to explain that these rules are made solely with a view to spread a character of difficulty and danger over the navigation of a river admitted by all captains who have visited it to be the least dangerous of any in Europe, and thus to impede the rising commerce of the countries on its banks, which send forth annually from 700 to 800 cargoes, and which have only been visited within these few years by British vessels; since which period it has been judged necessary to establish a quarantine.

I have to offer many apologies for the great length of this letter, but I trust that my excuse will be admitted on several grounds; first, that the distance and position of the countries where these facts, relative to the "Vixen" occurred, render it necessary for me to supply the details, which otherwise could not be obtained, except through a Russian medium: and secondly that the nature of the injustice sought to be perpetrated against a few humble individuals, by a powerful government, in adding public insults and false obloquy to an outrageous violation of their property, rights, and liberties, as British subjects, justifies an equally public defence and contradiction, and I am much mistaken if the Russian government will not find their conduct in this affair might have passed the eyes of the British public with less notice if they had not revoked the publication of details which might otherwise have been communicated only to his Majesty's government.

Of the value of the commerce of the Black Sea but little is known in England, and all the efforts of the Russian government are directed to the prevention of its developement by *British* merchants. I do not hesitate to say that so far Russia will succeed that we shall soon be completely excluded from that commerce, and that the Black Sea will become a *mere clausum*, except by Russian sufferance, if the British government should fail to demand proper redress for the outrage therein detailed; but that if, on the contrary, it should be resented in the manner in which such outrages always have been in former times resented, the moral effect upon the circumjacent countries of that sea will open up to us a field that will far more than compensate for the exclusion of British goods from Russia—at any rate as far as relates to the trade with the Danube and the coast of Circassia. I am happy to be able to say that both will still be carried on, and that with vigour, if proper security is afforded by our government for the British flag and property.

In closing this letter, and requesting its insertion in your paper, I have only further to observe that proof can be adduced of every fact stated in it, and that I have to reiterate my apologies for the length to which it has been drawn.—I am, Sir, you, obedient servant.

GEORGE BELL.

157 Fenchurch-street, Feb. 2.

(FROM THE FRENCH PAPERS.)

The influencza appears to have made a decided attack on the members of the Chamber of Deputies. The sitting of yesterday was continually interrupted by the noise of coughing, both among the hon. deputies and the auditory in the tribunes. M. Viden, the reporter on the municipal bill discussion, is ill. Several of the ministers are also indisposed. The member of the committee who has supplied the place of M. Vivien begged to be allowed to speak low, on account of the irritation of his larynx. The president was obliged frequently to lubricate his throat with *can sucree*. The tribune of the journalists was half emptied by the fashionable complaint. The benches of the *right centre* are less affected than any other part of the chamber. The grippe has also spread considerably among the troops composing the garrison of Paris; upwards of 30 men aday have been taken to the military hospital at Val-de-Grace. On Sunday 43 were received there. Half of the medical men attached to the establishment were ill, Fortunately the disease has not assumed a dangerous character.

The *Swabian Mercury* gives the following, of the 26th ult., from Smyrna:—"We have received accounts from Alexandria up to the 6th inst. There was no longer any question about the arrival of Ibrahim Pacha. Public attention had been greatly excited by the arrival of Sarrini Effendi, charged with a mission from the Ottoman Porte. Several reports are in circulation, relative to the negotiations between Mehemet Ali and the Divan. The viceroy appears to have renounced the plan which he had conceived relative to his grandson, Abbas Pacha, but he will exact from the Porte the recognition of the succession of his dynasty, in the person of Ibrahim Pacha, for Egypt and Syria. It is thought in the council of the viceroy that England and France will favour this project, which will enable them to turn the arms of the Sultan, and of Mehemet Ali, against the common enemy, whom we need not name. Mehemet Ali, in negotiating with the Divan, continues to excite a revolt amongst the subject of the Sultan in Asia Minor and the Turkish islands."

The *Swabian Mercury* states that the Porte, in consequence of the revolt of the Circassians, and at the solicitation of the Russian government, has caused a firman to be published at Trebisond, which prohibits, under severe penalties, all Turkish subjects from clandestinely landing ammunition on the coats of Asiatic Russia.

PRUSSIA.—A letter of the 20th inst, from Berlin, given by the *Franconian Mercury*, says:—"In the midst of all the ravages of the prevailing influenza, the royal family enjoys perfect health, with the exception of the prince royal, who has been bled, but whose convalescence is now looked forward to. M. Ancillon has also been forced to keep his chamber. Various changes in the ministry are talked of. The report against the demagogues is said to be one of the most learned documents that has for a long time issued from our supreme tribunal. It is stated that this report points out the necessity of filling up a vacuum which subsists in our penal code; for, although it has sufficiently provided for the actual commission of high treason, no penalty is inflicted upon an attempt to perpetrate that crime. A person in the former category, who had been condemned to death, obtained, on an appeal to the higher tribunal, a commutation of his sentence into imprisonment in a fortress for 15 years. It is thought that the King will confirm this commutation, either because

the culprit has shown sincere repentance, or because he appears to have been misled by his accomplices."—*Morning Herald, February* 2.

MONEY MARKET and CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3 HALF-PAST ONE.

New York papers of the 10th ult. contain no political news. Market Bills on England, 9½ p.m. We copy the following from a New York paper of the 9th :—"If the price of stock form any criterion to judge of the state of the Money Market, things must be getting a little easier in Wall-street. Nearly everything went up on Saturday from ½ to 1½ per cent. Money at 2 per cent. a-month, and stocks rising 2 per cent. a-day, is rather an unprecedented state of things in Wall-street history."

Montreal papers to the 31 ult,, and Quebec to the 23th of December, have been received, but they are destitute of political interest. The merchandise entered in the port of Montreal by sea during 1835 was 2,860,531*l*., and that in 1836 1,427,458*l*.

Halifax papers to the 17th of January, and New Brunswick to the 11th of January have reached us, but we can find nothing worth extracting.

We have a file of Miramichi papers to the 11th ult. The session of the Legislature had opened on the 20th of the proceeding month. His Excellency the Governor, in his speech on that occasion, stated that he had called the house together at that unusual and, he feared, inconvenient time, in consequence of the receipt of important dispatches he had been favoured with in answer, to the Address of the House of Assembly, respecting the surrender of the casual and territorial revenues, copies of which he would early communicate. He hoped the house would give the arrangements proposed by his Majesty's government every consideration. He concluded by expressing his great satisfaction at the general prosperity of the province, notwithstanding the temporary check experienced in the corps of the last season.

Little has been this morning in the Consol Market, and the pressure for money among the commercial interests continues. Consols for the Account are at 89⅞, with a steady appearance. Exchequer Bills and India Bonds continue on the advance, the premium on the former is 27 to 28, and that on the latter 20 to 22. Spanish Stock is depressed, the Active being quoted at 24⅞ 25, the Passive at 6⅞, and the Deferred at 11⅛. Portuguese securities are tolerably firm, 49 is the present quotation for the Five per Cents., and 31½ for the Three per Cents. Colombian Bonds are at 25½: and Peruvian at 18. Northern Stock generally wears a firm figure. Dutch Five Cents. are 103½: and the Two-and-a-Half per Cents. are at 54 ; and Russian Stock is 110½.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS	FROM
Nov. 8. Bengal Packet	Bengal
" " Matilda,	Do
" 9. Parkfield McAulay.	Bombay
" " Kyle Samorlane.	Do
" " Abberton.	Do
" 14. Eleanor.	Do
" " Hindoo.	Do
" " Majestic.	Bombay
" " Madras.	Madras
" " Sir Edward Paget.	Do
" Prince George.	Bombay
" " Bronby,	Bengal
" " Dapper.	Do
" " Mury White	Bombay
" " Sir John Beresford.	Bengal
" 16. Mary.	Bombay
" " Wm. Rodger.	Do
" " Falcon.	Bengal
" " Jane.	Do
" 17. Neston.	Bombay
" " Lady Starmont.	Do
" Indies.	Do
" 19. Children.	Bengal
Nov. 19. Andromache.	Bombay
" " Cleveland.	Do
" 21. H. M. S. Hyncinth,	Ceylon
" 23. Lysandus.	Bengal
" 24. Rosalind.	Bombay
" 25. Recovery.	Do
" " Lord Stanley.	Do
" 26.	Do
Jan. 13. Pero,	Ceylon

Passengers per Catherine —Capt. and Mrs. Rabin, Lieut. and Mrs. S. Harris, Mrs. Leyons, Mr. Knipe, and Lady for Cape, Messrs. Garstin, Brien, Hobson, Sealey, Bufford, Relsall, Beale.

Passengers per Buckinghamshire.—Mrs. Malcolm, Lewin and family. Capt. Morris. Lt. Sinclair, and Miss Sinclair. Ensign Bourke. Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Cormack. Mr. Graves. Mr. Coles.

Passengers per Aberton.—Mrs. Greenway and child, Mrs Collet. Messrs Anderson, Freeth, Phillips, Rivers, Cumming Nuthall and Busk.

Per General Kyd, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, C. S. Messrs. Goll, Parry, Mr. Mrs Sconce, Miss Sconce, Mr. and Mrs. Smith Revds. Mr. Otter, Messrs Church, Holbroyd, Boadieu, Morgan, Fercie, McLean, Brown Rhenins, Dallas, Hing Greenaway Hulstead, Smith, Clark, Bamington.

Per Madras for Bombay, Mr. Swinton.

Per Endinburgh for Bombay, Mr. G. Smith, Mr. Brown Lt. Westwood H. M. 57th. Dr. Carnegie, Messrs Boyd, Ashburner and Woodhouse, Cadets.

Per Abercrombie Robinson for Madras and Bengal.—Mrs Col. Freese and daughter, Miss. Lenaries 2 Miss. Scott, 2 Miss. Stretton, 2 Miss. Bryce, Major Genl. Sir Willoughby Cotton, Captain Cotton, Messrs. Smith, Freese, Baker, Hutton, Cunningham, Farquharson, Brice, Haig, Bortaun, Baldwin, Hugh, Dalrymple, Dry, Birch, Duce and Son, Cazelet, Hickey Mainwaring, Palmer, Chester, Book, Melvelle and Hooper.

Per Claudine.—Capt. Palmer and Lady, Major Brown, H. M. 41, Mr. Price, Mr. Blacquire, H. M. 41, Mr. Smith, H. M. 39.

Per Ann for Bombay.—Miss Racklan, Mr. and Mrs. Davies, Messrs. Ford, Taylor, Newnham, Racklan, Scott, Grant, Vardon.

Per Aurora.—Mr. and Mrs. Church, Miss Bradshaw, Miss Jeremy, Misses Wrottesley, Lieut. and Mrs. Crop man, Lieut. R. Snow, Capt. Backhouse, Lieut. Thatcher, Mr. Willingham, Mr. Jemery, Mr. Gibbs.

Per Childe Harold.—Mrs. Leighton, Miss Farish, Mrs. Havelock for Cape, Mr. and Mrs. Benson, Mr. Black Assistant Surgeon, Mr. Raitt, Mr. Dent.

Passengers per, George the IV.—Lieutenant and Mrs. Innes, Lieut. F. Winter, Mr. Henry Grindlay, Cadet B. Cav. Mr. Burlton, Messrs. Foaker, Rudd, Robertson, Carpendale, Stewart, Ailkin, and Hay.

Per Protector.—Capt. and Mrs. Evans, Miss Atkinson, Capt. and Mrs. Nash, Messrs. Jackson, Ogilvie, Stevenson, Lyall, and Studdy.

ARRIVALS.—*Continued.*	FROM
Jan. 19. Ambassadore.	Mad.
" 31. Hero of Malown.	Do

SAILINGS.	FOR
Jan. 11. Francis Smith, Ben.	
" 14. Kyle.	Do
" 15. Genl. Kyd.	Madras and Bengal
" Abberton.	Cape Madras and Bengal
Claudine.	Madras
Buckinghamshire.	Bombay
Catherine,	Cape Madras and Bengal
Scourfield.	Bombay

TO SAIL.

FOR BOMBAY.

Feb. 5. Ann.
" 6. Child Harold
March 1. Berenice.
Palmira.

MADRAS.

March 1st. Sir Edwd. Paget
" " Hindostan.
" 5. Sophia.

FOR BENGAL.

Feb. 4. Dauntless.
" " Lysander.
" " Rosendale.

FOR MADRAS AND BENGAL.

Feb. 2. Abercrombie, Robinson.
" 15. Aurora.
" " Protector.
" 23. George the IV
" 25. Vansitart.

THE ARMY.

WAR-OFFICE, Nov. 22.—1st Regt. Light Drags—Lieut. W. J. Downes to be Capt. by purchase, vice E. B. Philipps, who retires ; Cornets R. A. Smith to be Lieut. by purchase, vice, Downes ; R. G. Gray, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Smith. 5th Foot—Gent. Cadet, H. F. F. Johnson, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieut. without purchase, vice Sparke, promoted in the 2d West India Regt. 12th Foot—Ensign H. D. Persse, from the 88th Regt. to be Adjutant and Ensign, vice Thomson, who resigns the Adjutancy only. 14th Foot—Major H. Wilson, from the half-pay Unattached, to be Major, vice W. Turner, who exchanges. 18th Foot—Capt. C. Cameron, from the half-pay Unattached, to be Capt. vice W. H. Graves, who exchanges. 26th Foot—Ensign A. F. Evans to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Campbell, deceased ; Ensign W. R. Smith, from the half-pay of the Nova Scotia Fencibles, to be Ensign, vice Evans. 29th Foot—Lieut. H. Blunt to be Capt. without purchase, vice Weir, deceased ; Ensign G L. Way to be Lieut. vice Blunt ; Gent. Cadet G. Molle, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Way. 32d Foot—Staff-Assist.-Surg. W. S. M'Credie to be Assist.-Surgeon, vice Pool, deceased. 41st Foot—Ensign A. R. Whittell to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Glen. deceased ; Ensign W. H. H. Anderson to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Whittell, whose promotion of the 28th of August 1836, has been cancelled ; Gent. Cadet R. Owen, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Anderson 44th Foot—Capt. W. Cotton, from the 70th Regt. to be Capt. vice A. A. Browne, who retires upon half-pay. 49th Foot—Major E. Morris to be Lieut.-Col. by purchase, vice Daniell, who retires ; Capt. G. Conry to be Major, by purchase, vice Morris ; Lieut. W. Johnston to be Captain by purchase, vice Conry ; Ensign H. J. Turner to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Johnston ; J. Brockman, Gent to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Turner. 66th Foot—F. C. Trench, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hobhouse, appointed to the 78th Foot. 69th Foot—Capt. W. Considine, from the half-pay Unattached, to be Capt. vice O'Brien, appointed to the 70th Foot. 70th Foot—Capt. J. D. O'Brien, from the 69th Foot. to be Capt. vice Cotton, appointed to the 44th Foot. 75th Foot—Lieut. T. Belton, from the half-pay of the 61st Foot, to be Lieut. vice Blood, whose appointment has not taken place 78th Foot—Ensign J. W. Collins to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Cameron, promoted ; Ensign J. B. Hobhouse, from the 66th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Collins. 88th Foot—Cornet D French, from the half-pay of the Royal Waggon Train, to be Ensign, vice Persse, appointed to the 12th Foot. 99th Foot—Ensign T. J. Bowles to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Walker, deceased ; Gent. Cadet I. H H. Gall, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Bowles.

2d West India Regt.—Second Lieut. J. F. Sparke, from the 5th Foot, to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Dickenson promoted.

Ceylon Rifle Regt.—Lieut. J. B. Thomas to be Capt. by purchase, vice Pennefather, who retires ; Second Lieut. W. T. Layard to be First Lieut. by purchase, vice Thomas ; H. A. Rait, Gent. to be Second Lieut. by purchase, vice Layard.

Unattached—Lieut. J. H. Stirke, from the 12th Foot, to be Capt. without purchase ; Lieut. C. Cameron, from the 78th Foot, to be Captain by purchase.

Staff—Major W. Turner, on the half-pay of the Unattached, to be Deputy-Adjutant-Gen. to the troops serving in the Island of Jamaica, with the rank of Lieut.-Col. in the Army, vice Macleod, who resigns

Hospital Staff—Brevet Inspector J. Forbes. M. D. to be Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals, vice Burke, deceased ; Deputy-Inspector-Gen. J. Skey, M. D. to be Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals in the Leeward Islands only, vice J. Erly, M. D. retired upon half-pay ; Assist.-Surg. A. Campbell, from the 19th Regt. to be Assist.-Surg. to the Forces, vice M'Credie, appointed to the 32d Foot.

Memorandum—Capt. J. S. Macaulay, upon half-pay of the Royal Engineers, has been permitted to retire from the Army, by the sale of an unattached company, he being about to become a settler in the Colonies.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Nov. 21. —Royal Regt. of Artillery—Capt. and Brevet-Major J. C. Petley to be Lieut.-Col. vice P. Campbell, placed on the retired list; Second Capt. A. Wright to be Capt. vice Petley.

WAR-OFFICE, Nov. 25.—11th Regt. of Foot—V. F. Story, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Baird, promoted. 14th Foot—Capt. B. Witney to be Major, by purchase, vice Wilson, who retires ; Lieut. J. K. Lloyd to be Capt. by purchase, vice Whitney ; Ensign E. Archdall to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Lloyd ; J. Jerningham, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Archdall. 26th—Foot, George Sweeny, Gent to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Smyth, who retires. 34th Foot—Ensign A. C. Goodenough to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Keen, who retires ; John Gwilt Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Goodenough. 63d Foot—Ensign A. Lynch, from half-pay 2d Line Battalion King's German Legion, to be Ensign, vice E. S. Cassan, who exchanges. 76th Foot—Capt. J. Chipchase, from half-pay 4th Foot to be Capt. vice P. L. P. Trench, who exchanges. 88th Foot—W. Colegrave, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice French, who retires.

2d West India Regt.—Ensign R. C. Morris to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Pilkington, who retires ; W. W. Patterson, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Morris.

Ceylon Rifle Regt.—H. D. Vernet, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Hamilton, deceased.

Memorandum—The appointment of Ensign G. Thomson, from half-pay 12th Foot, to full-pay in the Newfoundland Veteran Companies, as stated in the Gazette of the 11th of March last, has not taken place.

WAR-OFFICE, Dec. 9.—Royal Regt. of Horse Guards J. H. Bradford, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Lord Fitzalan, who retires 17th Light Drags. Lieut. W. L. Shedden to be Capt by purchase, vice Crawford who retires ; Cornet W. Barrow to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Shedden ; Gent A. S. Willett, from the Royal Military College, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Barrow 2d Regt. of Foot Lieut. J. E. Simmons to be adjutant, vice Robinson, promoted. 22d Foot. Capt. S. B. Boilian to be Major, by purchase, vice Goddie, who retires ; Lieut. T. S. Conway to be Capt. by purchase, vice Boilean ; Ensign T. Chute to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Conway. 32d Foot. Staff Assist. Surg. A M'Grigor to be Assist. Surg. vice M'Credie, whose appointment has not taken place. 37th Foot. Capt. J. Bradshaw to be Major, by purchase, vice Kell, who retires ; Lieut. G. W. Franklyn to be Capt. by purchase, vice Bradshaw ; Ensign J. Grignon to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Franklyn ; E. T. Seward, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Grignon. 49 Foot. Capt. S. Blyth to be Major, by purchase, vice Conry, whose promotion by purchase, has been cancelled. 50th Goot. Lieut. R. Petley, from the Rifle Brigade, to be Lieut, vice Monckton, who exchanges. 51st Foot Brevet Lieut. Col. C. Bayly, from half-pay Unattached, to be Major, vice Ross promoted. 52d Foot. Lieut. M. Glasse, from half-pay 38th Foot, to be Lieut. vice H. J. Lloyd, who exchanges. 55th Foot—Ensign J. R. Magrath to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Daubeny, promoted : H. H. Warren, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Magrath. 61st Foot Assist. Surg. W. Blake. from the 90th Foot, to be Surg. vice St. John, promoted. 75th Foot. Ensign G. T. George to be chase, vice Belton, who retires ; H. W. Goodwyn, Gent. to Ensign, by purchasl, viceGeorge. 90 Foot. Staff-Assist. Surg. H. K. Prendergast to be Assist.-Surg. vice Blake, promoted in the 61st Foot.

Rifle Brigade—Lieut. Hon. E. G. Monckton, from the 50th Foot, to be First Lieut vice Petley, who exchange.

Unattached—Major J. Ross from the 51st Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. without purchase.

Hospital Staff—Assistant Inspector of Hospitals A. Stewart, M. D. to be Deputy, Inspector-General of Hospitals, vice Forbes promoted ; Staff-Surgeon G. Jones to be Assistant-Inspector of Hospitals, vice Stewart ; Surgeon C. St. John M. D. D., from the 61st Foot, to be Surgeon to the Forces, vice Jones ; Assist.-Surg. W. Cruickshank, from the 79th Foot, to be Assist.-Surg. to the to the Forces, vice Prendergast, appointed to the 99th Foot.

WAR-OFFICE, Dec. 16.—Royal Regt. Horse Guards. Lieut. R. S. Oliver to be Capt. by purchase, vice Pigott, who retires ; Cornet Hon. C. H. Maynard to be Lieut. by purchase vice Oliver. 6th Foot. Ensign F. Dyke to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Richardson. dec. ; Ensign W. W. Patterson, from the 2d. West India Regt. to be Ensign. vice Dyke 21st Foot. Lieut. F. G. Ainslie to be Adjt. vice Young, who resigns the Adjutancy only. 38th Foot. Gen. H. Pigot from the 82d Foot, to be Col, vice Maj.-Gen. Hon, Sir C. J. Greville, dec. 5 th Foot. Ensign R. Waddy to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Hatton, dec. ; J. J. Enoch, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Waddy. 51st Foot. Capt. J. Flamank to be Major. by purchase, vice Bayly, who retires ; Lieut. E. Parker to be Capt. by purchase, vice Flamank ; Ensign R. D. Baker to be Lieut by purchase, vice Parker ; C. S. Dickson, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Baker. 58th Foot. Major J. W. Frith to be Lieut. Col. by purchase, vice Clifford, who retires ; Capt. W. Firebrace to be Major by purchase, vice Frith ; Lieut. C. Bridge to be Capt. by purchase, vice Firebrace ; Ensign G. P. Hume to be Lieut by purchase, vice Brigade. 73d Foot. Capt. G. Person, from half-pay 81st Foot, to be Capt. vice W. Askin, who exchanges. 78 Foot. Lieut. F. R. Nath, from the Ceylon Rifle Regt to be Lieut. vice Morris, who exchanges. 82d Foot. Maj-Gen. Sir J. Wilson to be Colonel, vice Gen. Pigott, appointed to the 38th Foot. Ensign A. Patterson to be Adjt. vice Hamilton, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

2d West India Regt. G. Griffin, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Patterson, appointed to the 6th Foot.

Ceylon Rifle. Regt. Lieut W. Morris, from the 7 th8 Foot. to be First Lieut. vice Nash, who exchanges.

Brevet. Major J. Michael, of the Hon East India Company's Service, to be Lieut Col. in the East Indi s only.

Memoranda. The date of Lieut. E. A. Dalgety's promotion, in the 20th Foot, is 5th Dec. 1830, and not 5th April 1831 as formerly stated. The appointment of Lieut. J. Russell, from half pay 27th Foot. to be Lieut. in the 61st Foot, as stated of the Gazette on the 7th October last, has not taken place.

WAR-OFFICE, Dec. 23. Royal Regt. Horse Guards—P. Percival, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Mayhard, promoted. 1st Regt Drag. Guards—Lieut. H. W. D. Irby to be Capt. by purchase, vice Handley, who retires ; Cornet S. P Groves to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Irby ; W. C. Grant, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Groves, 4th Light Drags.—Staff-Assist.-Surg W. Grant to be Assist.-Surg vice Wilkins promoted in the 41st Foot. 9th Light Drags. Lieut. W. S. A. Ellis, from the 16th Light Drags. to be Lieut. vice Ibetson, who retires. 10th Light Drags.—Cornet T. Pattle to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Ellis, appointed to the 9th Light Drags. ; T. M. Lux Weguelin, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Pattie, 15th Foot—Ensign H. L. F. Dickinson to be Lieut by purchase, vice Nash, who retires ; H. H. Head, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Dickinson. 17th Foot—Surg. A. Hamilton, M. D. from the 41st Foot, to be Surg. vice Radford, dec. 22d Foot—T. Gainsford, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase vice Chute, promoted. 31st Foot—Lieut. H. B. Higgins, from the half-pay of the Canadian Fencibles, to be Lieut. vice R. Boys, who exchanges, 41st Foot—Surg. W. M. Wilkins, from the 4th Light Drags. to be Assist. Surg. vice Hamilton, appointed to the 17th Foot. 58th Foot—C. W. Thompson, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Hume promoted. 65th Foot—F. J. Trick, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Judgson, who retires. 72d Foot—Ensign J., T. Hope to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Harris, who retires ; W. Adam, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hope. 73d Foot—Lieut F. G H. Pinckney to be Capt. by purchase, vice Pearson, who retires ; Ensign W. B. Faunce to be Lieut by purchase, vice Pinckney ; Gent. Cadet M. G. B. Browne, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign. by purchase, vice Faunce. 93d Foot—Major R. W. Gordon, from the half-pay Unattached, to be Major, vice T. Falls, who exchanges.

Royal African Colonial Corps—Lieut. R. Copley to be Capt. without purchase, vice Macdonnell, dec. ; Ensign H. F. Kirk to be Lieut. vice Copley ; R. P. Ireland, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Kirk.

Staff—Major T. Falls, on half-pay Unattached, to be Deputy Adjt.-Gen. to the Forces serving in the Leeward and Windward Islands (with the rank of Lieut.-Col. in the Army), vice Bridgman who resigns.

Hospital Staff—A Ferguson, Gent. to be Assist.-Surg. to the Forces, vice Grant, appointed to the 4th Light Drags.

Brevet—The undermentioned Cadets, of the Hon. the East India Company's Service, to have the tempory rank of Ensign during the period of their being placed under the command of Colonel Pasley, of the Royal Engineers at Chatham, for field instructions in the arts of Sapping and Mining—Gent. Cadet R. B. Smith ; Gent. Cadet W. F. Marriott.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Dec 26. Corps of Royal Engieeers—Gent. Cadets to be Sec. Lieuts. G. F. Mann ; W. C. B. Fulton ; S. Westmacott ; C. A. Broke ; C. F. Standly. Royal Regt. of Artillery Gent. Cadets to be Sec Lieuts. J. M. Adye, vice Derinzy, promoted ; F. A. Campbell, vice Elliot, promoted ; H. P. Goodenough, vice Macleau, promoted ; O. B. Machie, vice C. B. Wynne, promoted ; C. A. Balfour, vice L. W. M. Wynne, promoted ; G. Shakspearr, vice Ramsay, promoted ; H. Glston, vice Jones, promote l.

War-Office, Dec. 30—5th Regt. of Dragoon Guards—Lieut. Robert Meade, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Loraine, who retires ; Cornet, James Whitaker, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Mead, 15th Regt. of Light Dragoons—Lieut. Hugh Brabazon Higgias, from the 31st Regt. of Foot to be Lieut by purchase, vice Carrington, who retires. 17th Regt. of Foot Lieut Lacy Walter Yea, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Hamilton, who retires ; Ensign Thomas St. Vincent Hope Trowbridge, from the 73d Regt. of Foot, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Yea. 11th Foot G. E. A. Tobin, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Graves, promoted in the 31st Regt. of Foot. 31st Foot Ensign Hon. George Augustus Frederick Clarence Graves from the 11th Regt. of Foot, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Higgins, appointed to rhe 15th Light Dragoons. 38th Foot—Alex. Adolphus Anderson, Gent, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Robinson, promoted in the 49th Regt. of Foot. 40th Foot—Captain John Gray, from the 57th Regt. of Foot, to be Captain, vice Morphett, who exchanges. 41st Foot—T. Owen, Evens, Gent., to be Ensign, purchase, vice Owen, appointed to the 90th Regt. of Foot. 45th Foot—Captain Henry Cooper, from the 62d Regt. of Foot, to be Captain, vice Clarke, who exchanges. 49th Foot—Lieut. M. G. Sparks, to be Captain, without purchase, vice Conroy, deceased ; Ensign Wm. De la Pere Robinson, from the 38th Regt. of Foot, to be Lieut. vice Sparks. 57th Foot—Captain Mars Morphett, from the 40th Regt. of Foot, to be Captain, vice Gray, who exchanges. 62 Foot— Captain George Herbert Clarke, from the 45th Regt. of Foot, to be Captain vice Cooper, who exchanges. 69th Foot—Surgeon Andrew Fergusson, M. D. from the 1st India Regiment of Foot, to be surgvice Whyte, appointed to the Staff. 73d Foot—D. Jones. Gent. to be Ensign, by by purchase, vice Trowbridge, promoted in the 7th Foot. 89th Foot—Staff Asssist.-Surg, J. Morrison, to be Assist.-Surg. vice Orr, promoted to the 1st Weat Indian Regiment. 90th Foot—Ensign R. Owen, from the 41st Foot. to be Ensign without purchase ; Ensign C. M. Chester to be Adjt. vice Cotton, dec, 93d Foot—Capt. J. Arthur, to be Major, by purchase, vice Gordon, who retiaos ; Lieut. R. E. Campbell, to be Capt by purchase, vice Arthur : Ensign K. M. Bonner, to be Lieut by purchase, vice Campbell ; David Seton, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Bonner, 95th Foot—Ensign D F. M'Kirdy, to be Bnsign, purchase, vice Welch, who retires ; Edward Thompson, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice M'Kirdy. 97th Foot. Lieut. A Camichael, to be Capt. without purchase, vice O'Neill, appointed Paymaster ; Lieut. J. Russell, from the half-pay of 27th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Carmichael ; Ensign J. Kinderley, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Russell, who retires ; W. Garforth, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Kinderley ; Capt. C. O'Neill, to be Paymaster, vice Aldrich, dec.

1st West India Regt. Assist.-Surg. Hugh Orr, from the 89th Foot, to be Surg. vice Fergusson, appointed to the 69th Foot.

Royal Newfoundland Veteran Companies Lieut. F. N. Skinner, from the Ceylon Rifle Regt. to be Adjt. and Lieut.

Hospital Staff Surg. C. Whyte, from the 69th Foot, to be Surg. to the Forces, vice Doyle, dec. ; J. D. Grant, Gent. to be Assist.-Surg. to the Forces, vice Morrison, appointed to the 89th Foot.

Unattached Lieut. J. Ross, Adjt. of a recruiting district, to be Capt. without purchase.

WAR-OFFICE, JAN. 6.—14th Light Dragoons—Lieut. E. Royds to be Capt. by purchase, vice Dawson, who retires ; Cornet C. E. Doherty to be Lieut by purchase, vice Royds ; Genl. Cadet A. R. Miller, from the Royal Military College, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Doharty. 15th Foot—Capt. G. I. Call. from half-pay 31st Foot, to be Paymaster, vice D. Reilly, retired on half-pay. 44d Foot—Gent. Cadet J. M. Primrose, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Hoste, deceased, 81st Foot—Staff-Assist.-Surg. G. Steward to be Assist.-vice Dell, who exchanges.

Hospital Staff—Assist.-Surg. J. Bell, from the 81st Foot, to be Assist.-Surg. to the Forces, vice Steward, who exchanges.

WAR OFFICE, Jan. 24—The names of the undermentioned Officers were omitted in the list of those promoted by Brevet, in the Gazette of the 10th of January instant, viz. Brevet—*To be Major-Generals in the Army*—Col. H. Shadforth, half-pay 10th Foot ; Col P. J. Parry, half-pay 6th Garrison Battalion ; Col. J. K. Money, half-pay Armstiong's Corps.

To be Colonels in the Army—Lieut.-Cols Sir T. H. Browne, half-pay 23d Foot ; T. W. Forster, half-pay 24th Foot P. Burke, half-pay 96th Foot ; J. Whetham, half-pay of Garrison Battalion ; T. Wildman, half-pay 9th Light Drags. ; H. Standish, half-pay 19th Foot ; J. W. Aldred, half-pay 60th Foot ; A. Maclachlan, half-pay 69th Foot.

To be Lieutenant Colonel in the Army—Major G. Quill, half-pay unattached'

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Jan, 21.—Royal Regt of Artillery—Second Capt. J. R. Hornsby to be Capt. ; Frist Leint, R. Shepherd to be Second Capt. vice Hornsby ; Second Lieut. A. G. Burrows to be First Lieut. vice Shepherd,

Jan 27.—1st Regt of Drags.—Liet. Gen. Right Hon Sir R. H. Vivian, Bart. K. C. B. from the 12th Light Drags. to be Col. vice Major-Gen. Hon. Sir F. C. Ponsonby, dec. 12th Regt. of Drags.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. J. Cumming, to be Col. vice Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Vivian, appointed to the command of the 1st Drags. 8th Regt of Foot—Capt. R. Westenra, from the half-pay unattached, to be Capt. vice W. Calder, who exchanges. 48th Foot—Ensign and Adjit. H. Wheeler, to have the rank of Lieut 50th Foot—Lieut. H. Gunton. to be Capt. by purchase, vice M'Lean, who retires ; Ensign, by purchase, vice Stapleton. 55th Foot—E. Pitman, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Fraser, promoted in the Royal African Colonial Cords. 68th Foot—Gent. Caddet F. J. Kearney, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Geddes, promoted in the 2d West India Regt. 90th Foot—Lieut. W. Newhouse, to be Capt without purchase, vice Fraser, dec. ; Lieut. J. F. Sparke, from the 2d West India Regt. to be Lieut. vice Newhouse. 2d West India Regt—Ensign A. Geddes, from the 69th Foot, to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Sparke, appointed to the 95th Foot. Royal African Colonial Corps—Ensign W. Fraser, from the 54th Foot to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Hely, who retires.

Hospital Staff—Brevet Depaty-Inspector of Hospitals T. Kidd M, D. to be Deputy Inspector Gen. of Hospitals, vice Skey, promoted.

Commissariat—To be Commissaries-General to the Forces—Deputy-Commissary-General H. Cocksedge, Deputy Commissary-Gen. W. Pettie, Deputy-Commissary-General J. H. Adams.

To be Deputy Commissaries-General-Assistant Commissary-Generals N. Malassez, H. J. Wild, C. Palmer, W Miller, W. Laidley, W. Auther, J. Laidley, W, Hayward H. Hill, F. E. Knowles, A. Moodie.

To be Assistant Comaissaries General—Deputy Assistant Commissary-Generals T. Rayner, M. Bailey, J. Woolrabe. J. Davidson, J. Leggat, W. Bailey, G. W. Beverley. E. Eyl. J. Lane, W. Ragland, G. Elliot, A. Chalmers, W. F. Bowman, J. D. Watt, J. Slade.

To be Deputy Assistant Commissaries-General—Commissariat Clerks T. J. Lemprier, G. Shepheard, R. Neill, E. T. Gradley, W Maturin, J. W. Bovell, R. Routh, A. Edwards.

THE ROYAL NAVY.

PORTSMOUTH JAN. 28.

[*From the Hampshire Telegraph.*]

The Madagascar, 42, Commander Sir J. S. Peyton, arrived with the Galatea, at Port Royal, Jamaica, on the 9th of December. By the last accounts the Melville, 74, the flag of Sir Peter Halkett, was at Bermuda.

The Hercules, 74, Captain Berkeley. sailed on Thursday for Sheerness, with the Royal Marines of the Thunderer on board, belonging to the Chatham division. She returned, however, to Spithead, owing to strong easterly winds, and with a large portion of her crew incapacitated from duty from the effects of the prevailing influenza.

The Thunderer, 84 guns. Captain Wise, C. B., will be paid off at Plymouth on Tuesday next. The influenza has prevailed to a great extent among her crew or she would have been put into ordinary some days since.

The Ætna and Raven, surveying vessel, arrived at Sierra Leone, from Gibraltar on the 29th of November. The Pearl, 20, returned to Lisbon on the 7th instant, from a two moths's cruise off Madeira. The Wasp, 18, left Jamaica, for Carthagena, on the 23d of November : and the Forte, 42, for Vera Cruz, on the 80th. Both these vessels may be daily expected in England with specie on board.

The Abercrombie, Robinson, Scott master, for Madras and Calcutta is expected at Spithead : she will take on board Major General Sir Willoughby Cotton, appointed to the Bengal staff, and will sail about Wednesday.

A few days since the Camelion revenue cruiser, Lieutenant J. H. Helbp, captured and took into Weymouth the the Edward, French smuggling cutter, of 40 tons, with a crew of seven Frenchmen and one Englishman, and a cargo of fifty-one tubs of foreign spirits.

AT SPITHEAD.—Hercules.

IN HARBOUR.—Britannia, Edinburgh, Excellent, Royal George, North Star, Sparrowhawk, Pelorus, Pantaloon, Seaflower, and Cracker.

List of men-of-war building at the several dockyards :—

PORTSMOUTH,—Constance, 36 ; Electra, 18 ; Hazard, 16 ; Indus, 80 ; Royal Frederick, 110 ; Royal Sovereign, 110 ; Termagant, 10.

PLYMOUTH.—Flora, 36 ; Grecian, 16 ; Hindostan, 80 ; Persian, 16 ; St. George, 120 ; Sappho, 16 ; Nile, 92.

WOOLWICH.—Amphion, 36 ; Boscawen, 70 ; Chichester, 52 ; Trafalgar, 120.

SHEERNESS.—Royal George, 120 ; Calliope, 28 ; Gipsey, cutter, Megœra, steam-vessel.

CHATHAM —London, 92 ; Active, 36 ; Arab, 16 ; Calypso, 18 ; Chesapeake, 36 ; Coquette, 18 ; Cumberland, 70 ; Goliah, 80 ; Mæander. 46.

PEMBROKE.—Acorn 16 Algiers, 110 ; Cambrian, 36 ; Collingwood, 80 ; Cyclops, steam, vessel ; Daphne, 18 ; Gorgon, steam vessel ; Lily, 16 ; Penguin, packet ; Petterel, packet ; Pilot, 16 ; Sybille, 36 ; Victoria, 74.—*Courier, Jan.* 31.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

On the 15th inst., the Marchioness of Tweeddale, of a daughter. Lady Burghersh, of a still-born infant. On the 16th inst. the Hon. Lady Curry, of a son. On the 17th inst. the Lady of the Rev. George Watts, of a daughter. On the 14th inst., the Lady of M. D. Hill, Esq., K. C., of a daughter. On the 18th inst., the Lady of the Rev. W. Waldegrave Park, of a son. On the 20th inst., the Lady of Captain George Gosling, R. N. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 19th inst., at St. James's Church, Charles Townley, Esq. to Lady Mary Molyneux, daughter of the Earl of Sellon. On the 22d inst., William John Martin, Esq. to Charlotte, only daughter of the late Richard Marsden, Esq. On the 22d inst. Mortimer R. S. Whitmore, Esq., Royal Fusiliers, to Cicilia, daughter of the Hon. Captain Byng, R. N.

DEATHS.

On the 11th inst., at Dunmore, Park, Stirlingshire, George Murray, Earl of Dunmore, in his 74th year. On the 20th inst., at Walton, Emma, Countess Dowager Tankerville. On the 9th inst., at East Moulsey, Sir George Harnage, Bart., in his 70th year. On the 16th inst., Major-General William Macleod, of the Madras Establishment. On the 5th inst., Alexander Glynn Campbell, Esq., only son of Colonel Campbell, of Gatcombe Park, Isle of Wight. On the 18th inst., Charlotte Ann, the wife of Richard Moore, Esq., of Hampton Court Palace. On the 21st inst., the Rev. S. Burder, D. D., 16th Nov. At Tulham, Major General. William Macleod, of the Madras Establishment.—At Bivia House Goodrick aged 76 Col. C. Crawford East India Company Servive.—1 January Capt. Mr. Maxfield Indian Navy at his residence Kensington aged 55.—18 Jan. at this House Great Comberland Lt. Col J. D. Sherwood Bt. Arty.—At Corrinbeg Arlly.—Duncan McDougall, tt Asst. Surg. East India Company Service.

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duty, sold, ordinary brown to good ordinary 67s 6d to 71s. A small public sale of 26 bales of Mocha, of bold greenish quality, sold at 66s per cwt. There are still inquiries for all kinds of East India for exportation, but the small quantity at market still prevents business. Good ordinary Ceylon would fetch 49s. The prices of Foreign are still supported with firmness; if there was a supply at market it would command fully previous rates. Coloury good ordinary St. Domingo is nominal at 53s, and good ordinary Brazil at 49s per cwt.

COCOA—Better descriptions have brought former rates, inferior kinds are almost unsaleable. Sales have offered 309 bage and 16 barrels, mostly Trinidad, most of which was bought in; fair grey to good at 50s to 54s 6d, and unsound inferior 46s to 49s per cwt.

PIMENTO—At sales of 300 bags, a great deal was bought in; middling mixed sold at 3¾d to 3¼d per lb.

CASSIA LIGNEA—476 chests only partly found buyers at 58s 6d for middling false packed, and 56s 6d to 57s 6d for ordinary coarse false packed.

PEPPER—At sales 5500 bags, principal part of which was Malabar; only a part found buyers, Good heavy, almost, shot went at 4¼d, half heavy little mixed at 3¾d to 3⅞, and good light dusty at 3½d to 3¾d per lb.; some fair heavy very bright was bought in at 4⅛d per lb.

GINGER—At auction 160 bags Jamaica were only partly sold at £5 3s to £9 10s for good middling and good. 187 bags Barbadoes were all bought in at 70s per cwt. for fair quality, 974 bags of fair bold mixed Bengal were withdrawn at 30s per cwt. A small quantity of good fair Malabar sold at 23s to 24s per cwt.

NUTMEGS—No transactions to report.

CLOVES—290 bags of fair Bourbon at Auction all bought in at 1s 1d per lb.

SALTPETRE—Holders are very firm, and purchases cannot be made except at full prices.

NITRATE OF SODA—No transactions, prices nominal.

TOBACCO—The purchases are 100 hhds of good leafy Kentucky for export to the Mediterranean at about 4¾d to 5¼d per lb.; and about 100 hhds, of Virginia of different qualities for home trade.

SPIRITS—A better demand for Rum, and principally for Leeward island, yet the market is not brisk. 100 puns. of Jamaica sold, 27 to 30 per cent. over-proof, at 4s 4d to 4s 9d per gallon, and 250 puns. of Leewards at 2s 7d to 2s 8d for 4 to 7 per cent. over-proof, 2s 11d to 3s for 15s to 18 over, and 3s 1d to 2s 4d per gallon for 22 to 25 over. Brandy and Geneva are both dull of sale, and the purchases are quite insignificant.

RICE—Bengal Rice supports late prices, but little business done. A sale of 8230 bags, only 400 bags sold at 10s 6d for very mixed dusty, the remainder was bought in at 11s to 11s 6d per cwt. Carolina is steady at 32s to 34s for home consumption.

FRUIT—At sale 74 butts Cephalonia Currants sold, sound 68s, damaged 68s to 67s. 200 half boxes Spanish Figs 43s.

TEA—little variation. Boheas and low Congou continue to be inquired for. Twankays are in somewhat less demand.

SILK—The business in either Italian or East India descriptions is to a moderate extent.

INDIGO—The demands for E. I. limited, in consequence of the near approach of the quarterly sales; they commence on Tuesday next.

COCHINEAL—20 bags offered at auction were all bought in at 6s 6d per lb. for midding dark foxy Mexican silvers, and at 7s 6d per lb. for midding small blacks.

LAC DYE—Demand moderade. At sale 40 chests sold, K. C. R.'s at 1s 2d to 1s 2½d, and new J. McR.'s at 4½d per lb.

ANNATTO—Dull; 29 casks at sale bought in at 1s 1d to 1s 3d per lb.

DYEWOODS—Heavy of sale. 633 pieces red Sanders were bought in at sale at £8 per ton, also 80 tons Nicaragna at £13 per ton.

TIN—English Tin is unvaried, but Tin Plates are about 2s per cwt. lower.

WOOL—Little demand for Foreign, the manufacturers defer purchasing till sales, which commence on 21th inst. The quantity to be offered is about 3000 bags of Colonial and about 2000 bags of Foreign kinds. Long English Wools continue to find a ready sale at the late advanced prices.

TALLOW—Buyers have been compelled to pay 44s to 44s 9d per cwt. on the spot, but the transactions are not large For forward delivery there is scarcely any thing doing.

TURPENTINE—The prices of Spirits are still declining, 78s accepted for puncheons; the price asked is 15s 6d per cwt.

TAR—Is still in short supply, and the only sales reported are parcels of Stockholm at 15s 6d per barrel.

OILS—Dull for all kinds of common Fish. Cod has sold at £48, and Pale Seal at £55 per tun. Olive has declined value about 40s per tun, without leading to any increase of business. For Rape Oil no inquiry. Linseed Oil has fallen to 36s and 36s 6d per cwt. Palm in steady request at 33s per cwt.

PROVISIONS—The British Butter market has been very flat. Foreign has been only in moderate demand. Fine Friezland has sold at 108s per cwt. Foreign and English Cheese is unaltered in value, and not much has been done.

PUBLIC SALES—40 cnstrs Oil Anniseed, good 7s 2d per lb; 8 cnstrs Oil Cassia, good pale 9s 4d to 9s 6d per lb; 74 chests Gum Olibanum, good to very fine pale 34s to 39s 6d per cwt; 219 duppers Castor Oil, deep straw and cloudy 6d per lb; 176 bags Cubebs, good, rather stalky 60s per cwt; 200 chests Star Anniseed fair, rather mouldy 58s to 60s; 78 chests Rhubarb, from trimmed flat 3s 4d to 3s 9d, fine round half trimmed 3s 4d to 3s 7d; 184 chests Shellack, mixed block to fair thin liver 88s to 118s per cwt; 50 do Tincal, small 73s to 74s per cwt; 32 do. Gum Olibanum, dark and lumpy 15s to 18s per cwt—35 do. Gum Arabic, dark to pale amber, slightly damaged 29s to 46s 6d per cwt—5 do. Malabar Cardamoms, very dark 2s 5d to 2s 7d per lb—5 ditto Sago, rather dark 10s per lb—61 bales E. I. Senna, rather small 3¼d per lb—8 kegs Epatic Aloes £9 1s per cwt—90 bottles Oil Nutmegs 1s 3d per oz—68 bags Galangal Root, good 30s 6d per cwt—10 ditto Calcined Magnesia 5s per cwt—1 box Vermillion, good 3s 9d per lb—221 bags Turmeric, dark wormy 13s to 16s per cwt—2 blocks Guaiacum, common 1s 3d per lb—24 casks Cream Tartar, damaged 42s to 51s per cwt. duty paid—16 bales Chillies, fair rather large 15s per cwt. in bond—16 chests Gum Animi, washed rather small deep colour to washed deep amber 80s to 115s per cwt. in bond—25 chests Gum Arabic, middling bold second white 95s per cwt—12 casks Terra Sienna 23s per cwt. duty paid—10 cases Colocynth, rather dark broken 2s 6d per lb. in bond—4 cases Cape Aloes, good and fine 28s to 33s 6d per cwt in bond—1 chest Dragons' Blood £7 per cwt—100 brls Anchovies 16s per cwt. duty paid—20 pkgs. African Pod Pepper, inferior dull to good small red 80s to 85s per cwt. in bond—63 pkgs. Gum Arabic, good sorts to fine white £5 7s 6d to £6 17s 6d, duty paid—25 chests Gum Tragacanth, dark sorts £12 15s to £13 10s per cwt—6 cases of Turkey Opium 14s 9d per lb—6 kegs Honey, good 7½d per lb. duty paid—18 cases of picked Tragacanth, fine bold £21 10s to £21 15s per cwt, duty paid—7 chests Gum Galbanum, fine hard lump 72s 6d per cwt—118 bags Anniseed, Trieste rather small 17s 6d to 20s per cwt—about 500 ozs. Otto Roses, fine 14s 3d per oz—20 casks Orange Buds, fair rather large 19s 6d per cwt—6 cases Camomile Flowers 37s 6d per cwt. duty paid—21 pkgs. Turkey Sponge 2s 11d to 11s 3d per lb—13 Casks Capers, very bad with stalks and mouldy 27s per cwt—30 casks Turkey Galls 60s to 92s 6d per cwt—1 case Otto Roses, fair 13s 9d per oz—10 pkgs. Bees' Wax, good L6 to L8 5s per cwt—56 chests Shellac, hard dark block to thin even liver 78s to 101s per cwt—35 chests Gum Arabic, good amber 68s, rather dark 35s to 40s—1012 bags Turmeric 9s 6d to 17s 6d per cwt—164 chests Bombay Gum Animi, small dark to fine bold scraped L2 to L10 10s per cwt—74 chests Olibanum, dark blocky to good 12s to 42s 6d, small seconds 6s per cwt—22 chests Assafœtida 5s to 39s per cwt—29 chests Cardamoms, fine plump 2s to 2s 9d per lb—3 chests Cardamom Seeds, fair 1s per lb—70 chests Camphor, very dark to fair rather small L7 19s to L8 19s—5 chests Ammoniac, rather inferior to very fair block 58s .o 95s—21 chests 2 bags of Gum Myrrh, dark to fine pale 35s to £9 2s 6d per cwt—163 cannisters, 88 duppers, 9 jars, 63 cases Castor Oil, clody thick to fine pale 4d to 9d per lb—30 bags Myrabolanes, fair 5s per cwt 10 kegs Epatic Aloes, dark and soft 77s 6d to L2 5s—32 bottles Oil Cinnamon 4s 9d to 5s per oz—46 bottles Oil Cloves 6s per lb—382 boxes Plumbago 6s per cwt—301 bags Galangal Root 2s 6d per cwt—141 serons 100 chests Bark 4d to 1s 6d per lb—16 pkgs. Isinglass, thin flat to fine 3s 8d to 5s 3—1 chest Cantharides 4s 10d per lb—268 bags Cloves 1s 1d per lb—316 bags 40 chests Sago, good and fine Pearl 14s 6d to 15s 6d per cwt—54 bales of Sarsparilla, fair Honduras little clumpy 8d to 9d per lb. in bond—7 chests Gum Dragon L18 5s per cwt. duty paid—27 bales of Jalap in bond, large rather light 1s 9½ 2d—2 cases Oil Spearmint, fair 15s 9d. per lb. in bond—9 cases Oil of Pepermint, bad colour, 20s per lb. in bond—4 chests East India Rhubarb 1s 1d per lb—1 barrel Rose Leaves good is 8d ger lb. duty paid 7 bottles Croton Oil is 112d per oz. in bond—96 cannisters Batsam Totu 2s 6d per lb. in bond—10 casks Tamarinds 10s per cwt, duty paid—2 casks fair Naples Soap 2s per lb. duty paid—296 serons yellow Bark, damaged, 6d to 1s 6d per lb.—91 serons and chests Crown ditto, large quill to fine thin quill 5d to 2s 3d and chests red ditto, good large quill 1s 11d to 2s 1d per lb—9 barrels Balsam Capavi 2s 7d per lb—1 bags 4 Cassid Fistula 34s per cwt—1 Beg Castorum 15s per cwt—6 chest Gun Rino, fine L11 10s—30 stands Burgundy Pitch, fair 23s per cwt—3 chests Gamboge, good cake L12 10s per cwt—12 bales Sarsaparilla 1s 9d to 10d per lb—5 tons Sassafras £9 10s to L10 per ton—12 bales Honduras Sarsaparilla 9d to 2s 9d per lb—20 jars 12 tins Balsam Peru 4s 9d to 5s per lb—28 tins Balsam Tolu 2s to 4s 5d per lb—20 casks Balsam Canada 11d per lb—26 serons Ipecacaunha 2s 11d to 3s per lb—80 gourds Barbadoes Aloes L18 to L30 per cwt—10 barrels Austrian Vermillion 4s 3d per lb—6 tins Barbadoes Tar 50s per cwt—34 cwt. Bees' Wax L7 10s per cwt—239 pkgs. Gun Animi 50s to 50s to 100s per cwt—30 chests Gum Benjamin 19 10s to L18 per cwt—4 bales East India Senna 3d per lb—22 bags Guinea Grains 40s per cwt—12 casks Brazil isinglass 5s 1d to 5s per lb—9 balez Samovy Isinglass 3s 9d per lb—13 chests Colocynth 2s 3d per lb—200 bags Galangal Root 29s 6s to 31s per cwt—16 casks of brown Tarter 42s to 43s per cwt—75 barrels Tapiocca 4d to 6¼d per lb—6 barrels Cayenne Pepper 1s per lb—4 cases of Turkey Sponge 4s 9d to 5s 9d per lb—6 cases India Rusber Shoes 3s to 3s 3d per pair—30 barrels India Rubber Bottles 2s 6d per lb.

IRON (British)—Pigs 16 10s per ton, Bats L10 15s Roda L10 10s. Hoops L13 35s Plate L15 5s.

LEAD (British—Pigs L26 10s per ton, Sheet milled L25, Bars L24 6s, Red or Minium L26 10s, White L33, Litharge L28 15s, Pig (Spanish) L24.

COAL—Newcastle Best 22s to 23s 3d per ton; ditto Seconds 20s 0d to 21s.—Sunderland 22s 6d to 23s 6d—Scotch Watch and York, 21s 6d.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—JAN. 30.

THE TEA TRADE MONDAY.—The clearances last week amounted to about 415,000lb. This day the private trade sales commenced, and consist of 75,000 packages. They are going on very heavily.

SILK TRADE.—The return as made up of the delivery of this article during the past week amounts to 9,550lb of the different descriptions. The market still continues in a depressed state, consequent upon the late heavy failures, and the business transacting is but limited.

COLONIAL MARKETS.—JAN. 31.

SUGAR—The demand for British plantation sugars continues in a dull state. The prices underwent a further fall at the close of the market on Friday, and opened very flatly this morning, with rather more appearance of business. The total deliveries last week were about 3,000 hogsheads. There is no variation in the other sugars this morning, with the exception of foreign samples, which continue in demand. The stock of refined sugars is small, but the purchases are limited at falling prices.

COFFEE—British plantation coffees are rather heavy for inferior samples, but fine and clean qualities are in good demand. Ceylon coffees sell at previous prices. A sale of Brazil coffees is announced for this afternoon.

RUM—The delivery continues small, and to effect sales lower prices must be submitted to. The clearances last week were under 400 puncheous.

RICE—Madras qualities are heavy, but are held at 11s to 11s 6d per cwt for ordinary white.

SALTPETRE—The prices are 6d per cwt lower than on this day week, fair unrefracted goods having been sold at 26s 6d per cwt.

WOOL.—The sales of colonial and other wools have concluded, and have gone off fully as well as was anticipated at prices from 2d to 3d per lb lower on the average than the quotations realised at the last public sales.

COTTON—The market here is dull, but at Liverpool it has become more brisk. Surats are here quoted at 4½d to 5¾d, and Boweds at 8d to 8½d per lb.

TALLOW—The price of Baltic produce is very steady at 45s to 45s 3d per cwt. Home Tallow is also firm at 49s 6d per cwt.

SILK—Some large sales of East India and China Silk are announced for this week, the result of which in the present state of the market is looked for with much interest. It is expected that prices will sustain a considerable decline.—*Courier, Jan.* 31.

SPAIN.

AINHOA, JAN. 26. More than a month has passed by since Espartero *annihilated* the Carlists before Bilboa, and yet the Christinos remain in the same position they occupied on the 25th December. General Sarsfield, who was to have established his head-quarters at Tolosa on the 20th, is quietly, but pennyless, in Pampelusa; the Count de Luchana reposes on his laurels in Bilboa; the divisions of Narvaez and Ribero have not advanced; and, lastly, Evans has recommenced ladder-making, but thinks not on marching forth from his rabbit-warren. All this may appear unimportant, but when the pompous announcement of the combined grand attack of the Christinos be taken into consideration—when you reflect that the Carlists are permitted, with perfect security, to organise an extensive expedition, you cannot fail to observe that the position of the Christino troops is highly interesting; and were I even only to send you "nothing fresh," such information in the present critical moment would be important,—*Moining Herald, Feb.* 1.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 2.

On the 24th ult. the steam frigate, Medea, reached the mouth of the Dardanelles with despatches for Lord Ponsonby, which were sent off from Malta in great haste, and which it appears reached that island from London, by the Spitfire steam packet, on the 19th. The Medea being unprovided with a firman to pass the castles, her despatches came up by land, and reached on the 27th. The subject of them has not transpired. It is said that two days after the Ambassador gave in a note to the Porte, the contents of which are equally unknown. Some persons imagine they relate to Mehemet Ali Pacha, and others to the proprosed new commercial treaty between England and the Ottoman Government. One thing is certain, which is, that on Sunday all the Turkish Ministers were assembled in Council, and that their deliberations were unusually long and warm. On Monday the Minister of Commerce (Beylikji Effendi) was ordered to prepare himself to proceed immediately on an extraordinary mission to Egypt. The intercourse between the Sultan and Mehemet Ali has become rather more friendly than it was wont to be; but how anything like a cordial reconciliation between them can be effected, is altogether beyond my feeble comprehension. What the Pacha wants is, to make arrangements that the sovereignty of his present usurped possessions shall be hereditary in his own family; but I am sure the Sultan will never consent to this, and I feel equally confident that the Ministers of Great Britain will not make so great a mistake as to recommend that he should. A temporary and unacknowledged division of the empire has had consequences bad enough, as every one knows, and a permanent disseverance can surely not be contemplated by any true friend of Turkey. There is a talk here of a caricature on this subject in the hands of a diplomatist, and of which it would perhaps be so difficult to obtain a sight as of the last despatches from St. Petersburg. The Sultan as a horse, and Mehemet Ali as a tiger, both with Russian caps on their heads, are being harnessed together to a Turkish carriage into which a big bear is about to step, and John Bull is evidently to act as coachee—a sign post shows the way to the Dardanelles and India in one direction, and in the other to Moscow and Siberia. Johnny can, perhaps, drive which way he likes, but in the meantime the horses' heads are turned towards the Dardanelles and India.

There is a talk of a project for opening a passage between Izmikmid and Kili on the Black Sea, from which a small river leads to within six leagues of the former place. It is said the Sultan intends going himself to visit the proposed line, in order to judge of the practicability of the plan. What can be the motive or necessity for such a passage I cannot conceive, unless it be to secure a communication with the Black Sea, when Constantinople shall be in the hands of Russia. It may also serve as a boundary line between the two countries. I should rather think, however, it is one of those thousand bright schemes talked of for a while, and then forgotten for ever.

It was rumoured here that the Medea would come up to Constantinople, to receive Lord Ponsonby, and convey him from a place where, politically and personally, he has been called upon to suffer so much; but his Lordship sent despatches down to her on the 31st ult., by the Smyrna steamer, which would put them on board yesterday; and the Medea was, on receiving them, immediately to set off for Malta and England. It is still, however, pretended among the Russians and their friends that his Excellency will shortly proceed home.

After an almost uninterrupted continuation of northerly winds for more than six months, we have had strong breezes from the south, bringing in an immense fleet of merchantmen, and a proportionate supply of goods. The importations from England alone are calculated at 300 000*l*. In the mean time trade is nearly stopped, and we have had some serious failures among the people of the country. It is to be feared that many others will follow. Shipping is doing uncommonly well, freights being unusually high. Every English vessel in port has been chartered, and there is employment waitting for many more.

I am glad to say that the late rains have had a decidedly good effect on the public health, but the plague does not cease all at once, and last week there were admitted into the Greek hospital 141 patients. The Seraskier's aggregate report I have not heard of, though, if there was any *report* at all, it was, no doubt, a *loud* one; for it is now pretty generally understood that he has been exaggerating (as I all along thought), in order to frighten the natives into a little salutary attention. They are so accustomed to the visitations of the plague that they think no more of a few isolated attacks than the inhabitants of Mount Vesuvious think of a slight shock of an earthquake. One thing is observed with pleasure—viz., that the Turks are not now ashamed of adopting precautions to prevent the spreading of contagion, and we see many of them quite as careful as other folks. The Government has also succeeded in preventing the sale of old clothes, which has hitherto been a prolific source of infection. It is widening a principal street, too, which leads from the head of the new bridge to Sophane. and takes measures to have the streets kept cleaner than they were. But for the plague, I really think that, with the fine climate of Constatinople, and the sober habits of the mass of the people, there would be an unusually small proportion of deaths here. Severe colds and consumption are almost unknown; nearly all the children are reared, and the general causes of death are the plague, quack-doctors, and old age. Could we only get rid of the first two, we should stand a fair chance of being "sans eyes, sans teeth, sans taste, sans every thing," before the grim tyrant walked off with us. There was a time, to be sure, when people occasionally found themselves sans *head*; but decapitation is luckily no longer the order of the day, since the turbulent Janissaries ceased to exist.

The south wind has brought several ships of war—viz., Turkish, three frigates, two corvettes, and a brig: Russian, a corvette; French, a brig; and Egyptian, a cutter. There are now, I believe, no other Turkish vessels of war to come in from Tripoli this season, and it is quite certain that the Capudan Pacha will remain in that regency during the coming winter. The fleet that was at anchor in the Bosphorus for the last few months is being taken into the arsenal, where the ships will probably be laid up until the return of spring calls forth them, and the butterflies again to sport gaily in the sunshine. What an immense annual expenditure might be saved if an end could only be put to the present ruinous *statu quo!* As long as Turkey continues submerged beneath the waves of this bitter source of all misfortune, it will be as useless to attempt to save her as it would be to endeavour to bail out a boat at the bottom of the sea.

I am just told that Mehemet Ali, amongst other pretensions, at inducing the Porte to forego its right to animate certain civil functionaries in Egypt and its dependencies, wishes to appoint them all himself, without any interference on the part of the Central Government. He also sets up for the privilege of making commercial treaties with foreign powers, by conceding which point the Porte will *avoid the useless trouble of issuing firmans which cannot be obeyed*. If he obtain these privileges and a few others, with hereditary possession of what he holds, he will not be far from independent, though it is true he will continue to pay a peppercorn rent for his estate. That the Sultan should send a Commissioner to treat on these proposals is a proof of his disposition to acquiesce in any one of them. It is system to *treat*, if it be merely to gain time.

This Russian Government, ever ready to reward successful services, has been distributing a large sum amongst the various members of the mission here. M. Butanieff has received 100,000 roubles, Hantcherli 30,000 roubles, Pisani 24,000 roubles, and the others in proportion. This is the way to be well served. If the amount which the relations of Russia with this country cost her annually were but known, no one (not even a Manchester manufacturer) would remain sceptical as to the nature of her views. A Power without views looks to economy, and I know a gentlemen who hat been acting as Charge d'Affaires since April last for 20s a month! J. R.

MORNING HERALD.—Nov. 28,

The Paris Papers of Friday have not yet exausted the topics of the abortive attempt at Lisbon, or the conduct of Government with respect to Louis Bonaparte.

As regards the first, the *National* contains an article in which it says that the non-interfering intervention of Lord Palmerston in the affair of mediation in Switzerland, during the late squabble between the cantons and France, was just as unjustifiable as the Portuguese concern; but the sapient Statesman displayed upon this latter occasion more tact, for he confined M. Morier altogether to verbal communications with the Diet! so that if upon one of the unlucky coming days of the Sessions, a Member should move for documents his Lordship might be able to reply, "Oh, there are no notes; all that passed took place in diplomatic conversations." Such is the slight cast upon inferior Powers. M. Morier is said to have told the Swiss Government that England regarded the quarrel with great pain—that it was the interest of Switzerland to give satisfaction and reparation to France for the insult put upon her Minister, and that, if they refused they must compel France to unite with the northern Powers to bring about a counter-revolution in the cantons and to adopt severe measures with respect to the refugees, "in both which cases England would act entirely in accord with the French Government."

The death of Charles X., these Papers say upon becoming known at Berlin, produced unpleasant sensations. It was regarded as in no way favouring the tranquility of Louis Philip. The Duke of Bordeaux will be hence forward entirely under the influence of his mother, the Duchess of Berri, whose adventurous and rekless courage is well known and those consequences may, therefore, be dreaded, which it required all the authority of the graudfather to prevent.

It is remarked that the country Journals, under the influence of MM. Guizot and Gasparin. strongly condemn the manner in which Louis Bonaparte has been withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the French ordinary tribunals. This circumstance aids others in producing an impression that another Ministerial crisis is at hand.

The death of the King of Naples, of cholera, was reported at Paris on Friday, but it was not generally believed, and there is now reason to believe that it was unfounded. In the present circumstances of that country it would have been very embrassing.

Since writing the above we have received the Papers of Saturday. They contain very little news of a political or domestic nature, the discussions comprised in their editorial articles being principally limited to examining the explations of the Ministerial Journals on the subject of the late Lisbon affair. A number of inflammatory proclamations and pamphlets were circulated in Paris during the course of Thursday and Friday—the former announced that Don Miguel was on his entry into Portugal, and the latter retails some miserable garbage respecting Donna Maria, which were alike underserving of credit or attention.

Lord Granville is said to have made some remonstrance against the attacks upon the English Ministry, for their conduct during the late attempt in Portugal, which have been made in most of the Paris Opposition Papers. It must be observed that the same Journals which make this assertion made the attacks, and consequently it is very likely that they have attached so great a degree of importance to their articles as to deem them worthy of an Ambassadorial remonstrance. It is, however, very improbable that Lord Granville should have made the complaints attributed to him.

Prince Louis Bonaparte has at length left France, in the frigate originally appointed to convey him to America. on the 21st he was conducted from the citadel of Port Louis to the shore where the vessel lay to receive him on board, and she subsequently was towed out to sea by a steamer, and sailed on the same day. We have transferred to our coloumns a letter said to have been addressed by the young man to his mother.

The Prince de Joinville has arrived at Toulon, where he will undergo quarantine for 15 days; the Duke de Nemours is expected from Africa before that term is expired

The liberation of Prince Polignac has been momentarily retarded by a violent fit of the gout which detains him at Ham. M. de Guernon Ranville has already gone to his estate in Normandy.

General Lebeau has definitely resigned the command of the French auxiliary legion acting in Navarre; he is succeeded by the Count de Clonard, whose rank in the French army is that of Marechal de Camp. Lebeau is now at Bayonne.

There is nothing fresh from the African coast to report.

Our Constantinople letter, for which we have not room to-day, is dated the 2d instant. It mentions, amongst other accredited intelligence, that Mehemet Ali is aiming to place Egypt upon an independent footing altogether, even of the firmans of the Sultan, as well at home as with respect to foreign States. Such a concession would no doubt yield to the immedate establishment of an Egyptian Legation in the European Courts. The Sultan, however, by appearing to treat with his vessal upon these points, was supposed to be merely gaining time for ulterior measures.

The turn of the weather, by which the sultriness of the preceeding months has beeen changed into rain, has operated beneficially in two ways at Constantinople—first, by abating the plague; and secondly, by bringing into port a large fleet of merchantmen from England, and other European ports. The exports from England alone amounted to 300,000*l*. It is added that freights were high, and that vessels were scarce at Constantinople, and consequently that there was employment waiting for shipping. All the English vessels had been chartered. The plague had greatly diminished.

The Caputan Pacha remains at Tripoli during the winter: the south winds had brought in some Turkish frigates and a French and Russian vessel of war. The Turkish fleet, that had been at anchor in the Bosphorus, had been sent into the arsenal for the winter.

Bourse, Half-past Four.

The French Funds during Saturday's transactions maintained their previous quotations with firmness though little was done in them. Portuguese Stock came from London with a fall which communicated itself to the French Market leaving the Three per Cent. Portuguese at 30½. A report existed all Friday that the King of Naples was dead; nothing that we have heard confirms this information.

MISCELLANEA.

Lord Ponsonby, his Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, having obtained leave to came home for a short time, on urgent private affairs, Sir Charles Vaughan, late his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, is about to proceed to Constantinople, as Ambassador Extraordinary whilst Lord Ponsonby is absent; it being not thought right to leave so important a post without an Ambassador; but Lord Ponsonby's absence will only be temporary, and will probably not exceed a few months.—*Courier Jan.* 31.

LIVERPOOL, FEBRUARY 1.—Our cotton market continues much depressed, the sales to day not exceeding 1,500 bags; prices are nominally the same as yesterday, but with a tendency to further decline.

THE STRASBURG AFFAIR.—MM. Dupenhoat, Pétry, and Gras, officers, who had been concerned in the Strasburg conspiracy, and who had made their escape, will give themselves up, we understand, at the begining of next week, and their trial will come on towards the end of the assizes, which will commence the 13th February.

In the establishment of a regular steam communication between Great Britain and India there is no longer any serious difficulty, and there ought to be no further delay. If upon this plan can be grafied one for the direct defence of our Eastern dominions, we ought eagerly to embrace it as one of the greatest boons which the hand of science ever prasented to our country. When any subject begins to be talked about, there are always a number of floating numerous too absurd to receive credit from any person who will subject himself to the trouble of a moment's thought. A report has lately been circulated that tha Euphrates plan was not yet abandoned; that it would still be the chosen line, and that Beirout was to be the Syrian port in connexion with it. This is of course only idle talk. If there were actually such an intention for the purpose of benefiting Syria or any other part of the world, the object should be avowed; but this is not fine for the benefit of India, nor would the people of that country be satisfied with it. They call for the communication by the Red Sea which affords a practicable line.—*United Service Journal.—Spectator Jan.* 14.

It is believed that the laboured and disgustingly fulsome eulogium upon the public and private character of Lord Lyndhurst, which occupies a column and a half of yesterday's *Times*, was written by the Noble Lord himself.

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